The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4009. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW INVASION.

The Rebels Said to be Advancing on Harrisburgh.

CHAMBERSBURG OCCUPIED

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

He Calls Upon the Citizens to Arm in Defence of Their Homes.

The Invading Force Estimated at Thirty Thousand Men.

Rumored Repulse of General Averill.

SPECULATIONS AND RUMORS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 30.

The most experienced men at this post are now convinced that the invasion of the State is by a large force, composed of some of the best troops of Gen. LEE's army.

It is also believed that the invasion is of a character too gigantic to be regarded any longer as a mere raid.

The telegraph operator at Shippensburgh has left, and the presumption is that the rebls have thrown out strong advanced parties in that direction.

Since 3 o'clock this morning, we have had no communication with Chambersburgh.

At that hour the rebels entered the place and now hold possession of it.

Major-Gen. COUCH is at Carlisle directing the necessary means of defence, the details of which cannot of course be alluded to.

The presumption is, however, that Gen. COUCH will be able to offer a stern resistance to any advance that may be made by the rebels in this direction.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 30—11½ o'clock.

An immense town meeting is now being held in the Court-house, and the people are enrolling themselves for the defences of the city.

Adjutant-Gen. RUSSELL has just issued an order, which is posted on the newspaper bulletin boards, to the effect that arms will be issued to all reliable citizens.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 30.

Gov. CURTIN has just issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 30.

To the People of Harrisburgh:

The enemy have once more entered Pennsylvania.

They occupied Chambersburgh at 3 o'clock this morning with cavalry and artillery.

A few hours will develop their force and intentions.

It is possible their movements may be directed against this city.

In view of such a contingency, I, therefore, call upon the people of Harrisburgh and vicinity to organize at once to defend their homes.

Arms and ammunition will be delivered to each organized company, upon application to the Adjutant-General.

No muster into the service either of the State or of the United States will be required.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 30.

A large force of rebel cavalry entered Chambersburgh at 3 o'clock this morning.

Gen. COUCH is at Carlisle.

Gov. CURTIN has arrived.

The citizens here are arming, and every effort will be made to repel the invaders.

The *Patriot & Union* says:

The telegraph wires are all down between Chambersburgh and Harper's Ferry and between the former place and Cumberland.

A dispatch came by the way of Frederick to this effect this morning:

The agent of Adams Express yesterday refused to receive freight for points beyond Chambersburgh, and to that point only at the risk of shippers.

Trains on the Northern Central road are still running as usual.

The Cumberland Valley road will run their trains only to Carlisle.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 30.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 30.

The rebels continue their advance into the State.

They are marching in three columns, one of which halted at St. Thomas, a point some few miles distant from Chambersburgh.

Since 3 o'clock this morning no telegraphic dispatches have been received from Chambersburgh over the American line. The inference is that the operator has fled or been captured.

A few minutes previous to that hour he notified the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh offices that the advance guard of the rebels had entered the town.

The suppositions of yesterday have been confirmed, and it is believed in officials here that it is the intention of the rebels to make Bedford County and the mountains adjacent a sort of general rendezvous.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT proceeded to Bedford in a special train, yesterday, to confer with the Governor.

The Governor returned with him to Harrisburgh to-day.

Nothing has been heard, nor can it be definitely ascertained whether the rebels are destroying property or pillaging the country in their advance.

There is none of that alarm shown that was so painfully manifested during former rebel incursions.

It is hard to realize that a bitter and relentless foe is in such close proximity, but, nevertheless, it is so.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 30.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the *Bulletin*, dated last night, says:

"It has been ascertained that Col. MULLIGAN is not dead, but badly wounded, and still in the hands of the rebels.

Pretty well authenticated information, received here to-night, is to the effect that the rebel MOSBY, with five hundred cavalry, has crossed the Potomac into Maryland, at Edwards' Ferry, and is endeavoring to intercept our wagon train; but I learn that it is out of his reach—beside which, it is strongly guarded.

Good authorities think the report very doubtful that there are are no armed rebels yet in Maryland.

Trains still arrive regularly from Sandy Hook and Frederick."

The excitement is very great here over the news of the capture of Chambersburgh and the invasion of our State. The vicinity of newspaper offices is crowded by citizens anxious for more details, which are momentarily expected from Harrisburgh.

The rebel advance to Chambersburgh is regarded as serious by the military authorities.

ANOTHER REPORT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 30.

A conversation with a gentleman attached to one of the newspaper establishments at Chambersburgh, who left there at eight o'clock this morning, reveals the following facts:

The people of Chambersburgh received information yesterday of the approach of the rebels. At once the merchants and business men commenced packing up their stocks, and before ten o'clock last night the most valuable merchandise was sent far beyond the reach of the rebels.

At 3 o'clock this morning a rebel force of eight hundred mounted infantry reached Chambersburgh, and encamped on the fair ground.

This force was met a short distance from Mercersburgh by a small party of troops from Carlisle Barracks, who fought the advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw on account of the overwhelming numbers of the invaders.

The disposition of the rebel forces as they crossed the Potomac is described by our informant as follows: One party moved via Mercersburgh, another through Waynesborough, and the centre by Greencastle.

Gen. AVERILL is reported as having engaged the centre in a hot fight, and is said to be falling back on Chambersburgh. If this be so, his position must be perilous, and he is likely to be surrounded at any moment should the rebels leave Chambersburgh to meet him, and those moving from Waynesboro' also join in the assault.

The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is being removed to this point.

Large numbers of fugitive colored people accompany this stock, and present a most deplorable condition, as they are huddled on the heated sidewalks around the railroad depot.

It is reported that the rebels have burned the court-house, town hall, and residence of Col. A. K. MCCLURE, at Chambersburgh.

Various estimates are made of the numbers of the invading rebels, the lowest putting them at thirty thousand.

At one o'clock to-day they had made no advance beyond Chambersburgh, and our forces still hold Shippensburgh, eleven miles east of Chambersburgh.

Should the rebels advance on Shippensburgh, the movement will develop an apparent intention to make demonstrations still further down the valley, and if not, to actually lay siege to Harrisburgh.

THE LATEST.

The Rebels Driven Out of Chambersburgh.

The Best Part of the Place Said to be in Ashes.

Breckinridge Making a Raid Toward Wheeling.

LONGSTREET TO THREATEN WASHINGTON

Early to Hold the Shenandoah Valley.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, July 30.

Most positive information has been received that Gen. AVERILL has driven the rebels out of Chambersburgh, and is following them westward toward Loudon, Franklin County.

The best part of Chambersburgh is said to be in ashes, and three thousand people rendered homeless.

It is stated on the authority of rebel prisoners that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is making a raid toward Wheeling or about to return via the Kanawha Valley.

It seems by the statements of these prisoners that it is the intention of Gen. LONGSTREET to threaten Washington while BRECKINRIDGE makes his raid.

In the meantime Gen. EARLY is to hold the Shenandoah Valley.

The censorship having been revived by the military authorities at this post, much news that would be interesting and important to the public cannot be communicated by telegraph.

This caution on the part of the military authorities must not be misconstrued because it is justified by the circumstances surrounding the situation in the Cumberland Valley.

It is made necessary by the highest regard for the public and the military success.

There can be no doubt that the main object of the present rebel invasion has been already thwarted, and that the rebels themselves will be kept exceedingly busy to extricate themselves from the position into which their rashness led them.

VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 30—9 o'clock, P. M.

Col. MCCLURE has just received a dispatch from the operator in the field, a few miles this side of Chambersburgh, that the rebels had fired the town.

After having perpetrated that fiendish act, the result of their rage and disappointment at having been foiled in their hopes of gathering an immense amount of plunder, they left.

Their departure evidenced increased celerity as compared with that with which they entered the ill-fated town this morning.

They are now hastily collecting their marauding forces for consolidation to defend themselves in their retreat instead of rendering themselves more successful in their aggressions.

The military authorities here are active and vigilant.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH thoroughly comprehends the situation and will certainly use the means at his disposal for the most effective and prompt defence of the people and property within his district.

All the public buildings in Chambersburgh, and Col. MCCLURE's residence, were fired by the rebels and burned.

The greater portion of the town is a mass of smouldering ruins.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 30.

The damage done to the telegraph by the guerrillas has been repaired, and the line is again working to Harper's Ferry. The force which done the damage was some two or three hundred of MOSBY's men, who made their appearance near Adamstown, a few miles west of the Monocacy. They did not stay long, as they found it prudent to leave, going in the direction of the Potomac.

A force of Union troops at the Monocacy were quickly started in pursuit of the marauders, and in a few hours the damage done to the telegraph line was repaired.

So far as we have been able to learn, no damage has been done to the railroad.

It is believed here that the force of rebels now reported in Pennsylvania will be found to be small and that they will confine themselves to plunder and avoid a conflict if possible with our forces.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG

CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY.

THE REBEL BATTERIES SILENCED.

Details of the Movements on the James River.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

Passengers by the mail-boat report that on Thursday afternoon, the rebels in front of Petersburgh opened a fire upon our forces from their batteries.

The batteries on our side replied, and soon silenced those of the rebels.

Our mortars also opened fire on the city, and continued to throw shells into it until a late hour in the night.

Several houses were set on fire, which must have caused no little consternation in Petersburgh, as the alarm-bells could be heard ringing in an animated style for a considerable time.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 29.

Four hundred prisoners captured by the Second Corps opposite City Point on the James River, on Wednesday, have arrived here.

It is reported that our forces are advancing and have captured three rebel brigades, with their arms and equipments, and that we also captured several guns.

The Eighteenth Army Corps and SHERIDAN's cavalry are coöperating.

Full Details of the Recent Movement on the James River—Sharp and Decisive Fighting—The Enemy Taken by Surprise.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN BIVOUAC, THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, 1864.

This letter is written from Strawberry Plains, on the north side of the James River, not more than a stone's throw from the place where the rebels planted a field-battery a few days since, and unsuccessfully attempted to interrupt our river communications. I am here with the Second Corps, (Gen. HANCOCK,) the greater part of SHERIDAN's cavalry, and all of KAUTZ's, and a mile and a half up the river, at Deep Bottom, just above Four Mile Creek, is the command of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, which gained its present lodgment some weeks since.

And before I write another word, let me interpolate a caution to your readers, that the present movement is not an expedition to take Richmond, and they must not be disappointed at not hearing within a few days that the rebel capital is in our hands. The sole object of the present operations on the north side of the James, is to get possession of certain important roads and to open the door for the passage of the cavalry, which is endeavoring to force its way through the rebel lines, on a mission that is meant to have an important influence on the campaign, but the precise character of which it would not be wise at present to publish.

At least a month ago the fact was made public that Gen. BUTLER's command had secured a foothold on the north bank of the James River, at Deep Bottom, where they were strongly intrenched and protected on either flank by the naval gunboats. The occupation even of this narrow strip of ground, (our pickets scarcely venturing half a mile from the river bank,) has been an irritating "thorn in the flesh" of the enemy, and further advance in this direction has been checked by a force composed of WILCOX's old division of Bushrod JOHNSON's brigade and GERRY's brigade of cavalry.

Such was the position of affairs up to Thursday last. There was Gen. FOSTER's small command, having only one bridge across the James, and a large force in his front, jealously watching him to prevent his gaining possession of the important Newmarket Road. On Thursday night a second bridge was thrown across the James, at Strawsberry Plains, a short distance below FOSTER's position. This work was handsomely performed by Capt. LUBY, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, of Gen. BENHAM's command, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL. On Friday morning we threw over a few regiments of the Nineteenth Corps to hold the head of this second bridge.

These movements seem to have alarmed the enemy, who, on Saturday, added to their force on that side of the river, KERSHAW's command, (MCLAW's old division.) From Saturday until Tuesday evening, there has been constant skirmishing going on between FOSTER and the rebels, for the possession of a little cross road and the Newmarket Road, immediately in front of FOSTER's position, and our troops have gained a little advantage, forcing the enemy back an average of five hundred yards all along the line.

Gen. GRANT, under these circumstances, determined to send HANCOCK's corps over, to break through the rebel position and afford egress to the cavalry by the Newmarket Road. The Second Corps left its position before Petersburgh—where, for two weeks, it has been in reserve—on Tuesday afternoon, and crossed the Appomattox over the pontoon at Point of Rocks, marching all Tuesday night, and making the passage of the James River before daylight on Wednesday morning.

To facilitate the movement of SHERIDAN's cavalry from its encampment at Jordan Point, where it has been recuperating for a few weeks after its late exhaustive raid, Gen. BENHAM on Tuesday threw a second pontoon bridge over the Appomattox, three or four miles above City Point. During Tuesday afternoon the roads over which the troops were to march were marked out by Maj. LUDLOW and Capt. SHAFFER, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, who established a line of cavalry vedettes over the shortest route. At dark these vedettes lighted bonfires, which served as beacons and prevented confusion and delay in the movement of the column.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning the Second Corps had all crossed the James and advanced over the level plateau known as Strawberry Plains, half a mile in width, to the earthworks of the enemy on the farther side. They were subjected to a sharp fire of both artillery and musketry, but pressing on a double quick, managed to turn the left of the enemy's position, routing them from their rifle-pits, capturing a few prisoners, and suffering remarkably little loss themselves—scarcely 75 all told.

Such was the haste of the enemy in evacuating, when they found themselve subjected to an enfilading fire on our right, that they left four 20-pounder Parrott guns, which fell into the hands of MILES' brigade, of Gen. BARLOW's division, and were brought off by Capt. SLEEPER's Tenth Massachusetts Battery. These guns are believed to be [the same which were lost by Capt. ASHLY, of the Eighteenth Corps, on the 16th of last May at Drewry's Bluff.

HANCOCK followed up this advantage briskly, and drove the enemy into a second line of works, more than a mile beyond the first, located in a strong position on a hillside, and upon these at nightfall his lines were gradually advancing. Darkness put an end to the fighting, which, at no time except during the first brief spirt in the morning, was anything more than brisk skirmishing, and this morning the position of the enemy and ourselves is relatively the same as last night. On neither side seemed there to be any disposition to indulge in picket firing.

While HANCOCK was conducting his operations, Gen. FOSTER, from his position above, also pushed forward his right, with the object of reaching Four Mile Creek and thus connecting with the left of the Second Corps, but had not succeeded at nightfall. This morning at daybreak the gunboats shelled the woods where the rebels are supposed to be, and are still engaged now (7½ o'clock) at that work.

I think reinforcements will be sent HANCOCK to-day.

H. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Friday Morning, July 29, 1864.

Respecting the demonstration on the north side of the James River, I have nothing of striking importance to write. The operations of yesterday appear to have been limited on both sides to developing the opposing force. Caution on our part was offset by caution on the part of the enemy; and at a late hour last night the position of affairs was not materially changed from what it was at daybreak yesterday morning.

FOSTER's command was occupied all day in occupying the attention of the enemy on our left, while Gen. HANCOCK was endeavoring to develop their position and press them on the right; and the gunboats, guided by signals from the land forces, sent a few shells at intervals into the woods where the rebels were supposed to be.

Whatever fighting occurred was done by the cavalry, who were compelled, by the woody and impracticable nature of the ground for manœuvering squadrons, to dismount and fight as infantry. In the forenoon Gen. SHERIDAN sent out KAUTZ's division from our extreme right, for the purpose of feeling the enemy's left. Finding the rebels in force, KAUTZ returned, bringing away the few men wounded in the skirmishing.

About noon a portion of Gen. MERRITT's brigade, of TORBETT's division, moved out at right angles to the Long Bridge Road, and leaving their horses under cover of a piece of woods, charged over an open hillside upon the position of a rebel infantry force on the crest of the height. This movement was splendidly executed, and was the most exciting event of the day, being made in full view of the spectators in the wooded plain below. The rebels fell back before the impetuous onset of the troopers, leaving about 20 dead, many wounded, and about 125 prisoners, and two battle flags in their hands. In this engagement the First United States Cavalry bore a very conspicuous part—a small band of not more than fifty steadily holding the position from which the rebels were routed, until their wavering comrades came up. It was grand to see this handfull of heroes unflinchingly stand on the hill-top, giving and taking a sharp fire, far in advance of their supports. Their daring snatched victory from defeat. Our losses in this little episode were about 12 killed and 30 wounded. The rebel troops opposed to the cavalry were from North and South Carolina.

Our batteries on the Appomattox were firing briskly all day yesterday.

H. J. W.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BREMEN OFF CAPE RACE.

Suspicious Craft in the Mediterranean.

TRUCE BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

DECLINE IN THE REBEL LOAN.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 30.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton 20th inst., passed this point this afternoon, en route to New-York.

The steamships *Sidon*, from New-York, and *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 18th inst.

A petition was presented in Parliament from Jamaica, protesting against the increase of the slave-trade in Cuba.

The Austrians occupy Peohs.

An island on the west coast of Schleswig is in possession of the Allies.

Two suspicious craft having been seen off Ischi, two Italian frigates have been ordered to cruise there.

An agreement has been made to suspend hostilities in Denmark until July 31.

The Danish and allied gunboats have had an engagement at Feohs.

Consols closed at London on the 20th at 90⅜@90⅝.

The rebel loan has declined two per cent.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 29.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ordinance submitting its work to the people.

The times are very dull in Nevada.

It is believed that the proposition to erect the Territory into a State will be again defeated.

The overland mail is now making quick trips, beating the steamers regularly.

There is a large movement in sugar going on. Five thousand barrels of crushed were sold to-day for 15½c. A new refinery has been started.

The crops in Oregon are good, and shipments of flour are being made from there.

The Boat Race at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, July 30.

The boat race to-day for single scull wherries, distance two miles, was won by the *Emma Lovett*, pulled by G. RADFORD, of New-York. Time, 16 minutes and 32 seconds.

The race for four-oared boats, distance three miles, was won by the *George J. Brown*, of New-York. Time, 21 minutes. Only two boats competed, namely: the *George J. Brown* and *George B. McClellan*, the latter of Boston.

The race for six-oared boats was over the same course. Only two boats entered—the *George L. Tucker* and the Harvard *Sophomore*. The former won in 19 minutes and 8 seconds.

The attendance to witness the rowing was very large.

Col. Murray, of New-York.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 30.

Lieut.-Col. EDWARD MURRAY, of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, who was wounded in the side and sword-hand, is now in Winchester a prisoner. He is kindly attended to by a rebel Surgeon who was a prisoner at Fort McHenry when Col. MURRAY was stationed there. The Surgeon accidentally discovered him on the battle-field.

Sale of Boston Bounty and Coupon Bonds.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 30.

City of Boston Bounty and Coupon Bonds, amounting to $400,000, due in 1894, principal and interest payable in gold, sold at auction to-day for 114⅞ @115⅝.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Two Vessels Captured and Burned.

All Prizes Hereafter to be Destroyed.

Significant Declaration by the Officers of the Florida.

Capt. W. L. WEST, of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, and Capt. WINSLOW, of the bark *Golconda*, whose vessels were burned by the pirate *Florida*, were brought to this port yesterday by the steamer *Gov. Bayley*. The *Golconda* was captured on the 8th inst., and the *Margaret Y. Davis* on the 9th, a few days previous to the *Florida's* depredations off the coast.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WEST.

"Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., July 3, bound for New-York, in ballast. 7th inst. spoke United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, and was again in company with her on Saturday. July 9, latitude 37° 20' longitude 74° 40' at daylight saw a bark-rigged steamer steering for us, who soon came up with us and hoisted the American flag, which we did also. He ordered me to heave to and he would board me. When his boat came alongside he hauled down the American colors and informed me that we were a prize to the Confederate gunboat *Florida* and gave us ten minutes to pack up and leave "They first took my nautical instruments and other valuables and then set the vessel on fire. The crew of the *Florida's* boat acted in a very disorderly manner. On the same day we were transferred to the schooner *Wm. H. Cleare*, of Nassau, Capt. HALL, from whom the Captain of the *Florida* also got a New-York *Herald* containing the sinking of the *Alabama*, which confused them very much. Beside myself and crew, there were on board Capt. WINSLOW and crew, of the bark *Golconda*, of New-Bedford, burned previously, who were with us put on board of the *Cleare* and taken to Harbor Island.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

Left Talcahuano, (Chili,) April 14, for New-Bedford, with a cargo of 1,800 bbls. of whale and sperm oil, mostly on freight. On July 8, 4:15 P. M., lat. 37° 30', long. 72°, was boarded by the Confederate privateer *Florida*, who informed me that I was a prize to her, and that he would give us ten minutes to get our things ready to leave, as he was going to burn the ship. I asked the officer if he would not bond her, but he replied that, "that thing was played out long ago." The officer informed me that my private property would be respected, but it was not, for he kept $200 worth. The officer had no control over the men while on board; they commenced tearing down the skylights and plundering as soon as they got on board; they got 4 or 5 bbls. sperm oil and one studding sail, and then set fire to her in three places—cabin, main hatch and forecastle. They then left her, and steered for another bark, which proved to be a French bark, bound to New-York. They asked the Captain to take us on board and land us, but he refused, on the ground that he was consigned to the French Consul, and could not. The *Florida* then kept off W. by S. under sail and steam, and at any time did not make over nine knots per hour. July 9, fell in with the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, WEST, of and for New-York from Port Royal, and burned her. On same day myself and officers, together with Capt. WEST and crew, were put on board the British schooner *William H. Cleare*, Capt. HALL, from New-York, bound to Harbor Island, where we arrived July 18, from whence we went to Nassau, where we applied to the American Consul Mr. THOMPSON, stating our destitute condition, &c., and would like to get a passage to New-York. He ordered us on board the brig *Olive Frances*, Capt. SMALL, and wait until she was ready to go. The *O. F.* had to go to Ragged Island for a load of salt before going to the States, but he afterwards allowed us ten dollars each toward paying our passage in the steamer *Gov. Bayley*, for New-York.

We are under obligations to Capt. LIGHTBOURNE, of the *Gov. Bayley*, for his generosity, also to Messrs. DARLING and ARNOLD, owners of the steamer, to Capts. HALL, of the *W. H. Cleare*, and SMALL, of the brig *Olive Frances*, for the many acts of kindness while on board their respective vessels.

The Funeral of Gen. McPherson.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, July 29.

The funeral of Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON at Clyde, to-day, was very largely attended. The ceremonies were exceedingly impressive. The body was attended by four of his personal staff.

One company of the Thirteenth United States infantry, the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery, from this city, and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Veteran Infantry from Johnson's Island, formed the funeral escort.

Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the funeral address, which was listened to with breathless interest.

Among the grief-stricken mourners were the mother, grand-daughter, two sisters, two brothers and other relatives of the deceased.

The number of persons present was estimated at ten thousand.

Loss of the Bark Sebra Crooker.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 30.

The bark *Sebra Crooker*, STAPLES, from Matanzas to Portland, with a cargo of molasses, was wrecked the second day from Matanzas on the Florida coast. Crew safe. Cargo insured in this city.

From South Carolina.

The Palmetto *Herald*, of the 21st, states that Admiral DAHLGREN had left for Charleston Harbor.

The *Vermont* would sail for the North within a week—and, after being repaired, it was expected she would be stationed as a receiving ship at Norfolk.

Fort Sumter was undergoing another destructive bombardment from our batteries and fleet. The firing was very slow but accurate, and serious damage resulted to some of the strongest portions of the fort. The fire on Charleston is also kept up.

The work of erecting residences for the rebel prisoners on Morris Island progresses, though the rebels annoy the workmen to the extent of their ability by shelling the buildings.

Gen. late FOSTER's expedition created a great scare in Savannah. The rams were moved down to the obstructions in the river and Gen. JOHNSTON sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah, which was diverted at Augusta to John's Island, where they participated in the fight of the 9th.

From Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF CREWS OF VESSELS BURNED BY THE FLORIDA.

The British steamer *Gov. Bagley*, from Nassau, arrived yesterday, bringing Capts. WINSLOW of the bark *Golconda*, and WEST of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, both of which vessels were burned by the privateer *Florida*.

Welland Canal.

THOROLD, C. W., Friday, July 29.

The break in the canal has been repaired, and vessels are now passing through.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

THE NEW RAID.

Nothing very definite is known here in regard to the cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, beyond the occupation of Chambersburgh, and but little excitement is manifested in regard to the situation in that quarter. The James River and Atlanta still continue the great centres of attraction.

CIRCULAR TO HOLDERS OF SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

By an official circular, just issued by the Treasury Department, holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated Aug. 19, 1864, are notified that they may be presented immediately in any amount for exchange for 6 per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30, 1881.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following is the list of the deaths of New-York soldiers in the City hospitals to-day: James Loftis, L, Second Heavy Artillery; G. S. Steele, D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; Theo. Farman, L, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; Thos. Cogswell, C, One Hundred and Thirty-third; John Holmes, C, Ninetieth; Jos. O'Ballenger, H, One Hundred and Sixtieth; W. J. Collins, D, Fifty-ninth; W. H. Lefingwell, L, Ninth Heavy Artillery.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Capt. C. B. Corentz, H, Twenty-fourth Cavalry; Lieut. M. H. Lawrence, B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; Sergt. N. W. Ferguson, Seventh Cavalry.

DEATHS OF WOUNDED UNION PRISONERS IN HANDS OF THE REBELS.

Major JOSEPH M. KENNEDY, Ninth New-York Cavalry, has transmitted to his father, in this city, the following list of our men wounded at Spottsylvania, who were taken to EWELL's Second Corps General Hospital and died there:

Sgt. E. Dubois, G, 23d, June 8—right leg amputated.	J. Davison, I, 77th, May 22—breast.
J. Davis, K, 164th, May 26—breast.	Corp. G. Kelley, H, 176th, June 5—left foot amputated.
W. Kimpton, C, 77th, May 22—arm.	Corp. Fred. K. Morrison, E, 49th, June 8—side & arm.
C. E. Hodge, I, 121st, May 22—breast.	

MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Under the orders of the Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, the various employes of the Quartermaster's Department at the extensive cavalry depot at Giesboro, D. C., have been thoroughly organized, armed, and equipped for the defence of that important post. A fine regiment has been formed, and is officered as follows:

Colonel, JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

Lieutenant-Colonel, L. LOWRY MOORE, Depot Quartermaster.

Major, JOHN MARTIN, Chief Time Clerk.

Adjutant, WILLIAM H. HAY, Chief Clerk Cavalry Bureau.

Quartermaster, E. B. MCCLELLAND, Cashier, Depot Quartermaster's Office.

Company A, Capt. M. W. SHUETS; B, Capt. CHAS. STEWART; C, Capt. WM. WARRALL; D, Capt. FELIX M. LEHANEY: E, Capt. GODFREY LEONARD; F, Capt. F. A. CORNELIUS; G, Capt. H. V. NEWKIRK; H, Capt. C. F. INGERSOLL; I, Capt. FRANK PFEIFFER; K, not yet fully organized.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

REINLISTMENT OF HUNDRED DAYS MEN.

A circular has been issued from the Adjutant General's Office that on and after this date men of the one hundred day forces, who may have at the date of reënlistment less than sixty days to serve, will be permitted to reënlist for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect, the new term to commence from the date of reënlistment. The reënlistments for the increased term will come under the following regulations:

Where 700 men reënlist in the regiment to which they belong, the regimental organization will be maintained, and the officers thereof be allowed to retain the rank held by them under the 100 days' term. Should less than 700 men reënlist in the same regiment, said force will be organized into one or more companies of legal strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the Commanding-General of the army or department.

Men reënlisting, should they so desire, will be permitted to select a different regiment and company. The remainder will continue under their officers until the expiration of the one hundred days' term, and then receive their discharge from the service.

All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits resulting from reënlistment under the provisions of this order will be regularly mustered out of service on the prescribed rolls.

POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

It is officially announced that the increased postage of 45 cents per single rate, which the public was notified would be charged on and after July 1, 1864, upon letters addressed to the Australian Colonies and New-Zealand, and transmitted in the British mail via Southampton, will not be levied and collected, the British Office having given subsequent notice of its decision not to carry the proposed change into effect at present. All letters, therefore, addressed to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and New-Zealand will continue to be charged with the old rate of postage, viz.: 33 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment required.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that the rebel force of cavalry which crossed the Potomac yesterday, at White's Ferry, was a small one, and that their intention was to intercept our wagon train, but after inquiring and finding that the Federal troops were on this side of the river, they returned, after stealing a few horses.

Yesterday a detachment of twenty-eight men of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, visited Leesburgh on a reconnoissance, when they unexpectedly encountered a force of the enemy, and nine of the cavalrymen were captured by the rebels.

MOSBY, when last heard from, was at Ashby's Gap, with two hundred men and two cannon.

NO UNEASINESS AT WASHINGTON.

No uneasiness whatever is felt by the Government in relation to affairs in Pennsylvania, and the preparations made to get there with the militia of that State are ample to give the invaders a severe punishment.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SPY.

A rebel spy was captured last night on Fourteenth-street, on the island. He was fired at three times; he was taken prisoner.

DESERTERS.

Among the number of prisoners brought to this city, to-day, from Fort Delaware, were two men who were confined there for some time as deserters from the rebel army, but who admitted a day or two ago they belonged to the Union army. Their names are EDWARD BENTON, of the Ninth New-York Artillery, and DUNCAN MCPHERSON, of the Seventy-third New-York. BENTON, it appears, deserted his regiment at Woodbine, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and went to Gettysburgh, where he gave himself up to the Provost-Marshal of that place as a rebel deserter, and was sent to Fort Delaware. MCPHERSON, in his affidavit, states that he deserted his regiment at Fredericksburgh, on the 7th of March, and went to Aquia Creek, from whence he was forwarded to this city as a deserter from the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, and committed to the Old Capitol, where he remained until the 15th of June, when he was taken from prison and transferred to Fort Delaware.

Col. INGRAHAM has committed BENTON and MCPHERSON to prison, to await the orders of Col. WELLS, who will have the prisoners tried by court-martial.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Political Affairs—Another Tragedy—Military.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 25.

There is nothing of peculiar importance transpiring in the political line just now. A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall, in this city, on Saturday evening, which was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen.

The canvass for the Union nomination in this Congressional District is getting to be quite lively. Our present Representative, Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, appears at present, to have the inside track, but he has to encounter considerable personal opposition, as well as the working of the "two terms" rule; but my impression is, that he will be our candidate.

There is much confidence, I think too much for safety, that we shall triumphantly elect our State ticket. As our soldiers cannot vote in the field, we shall lose largely. With them, 50,000 would be the least majority we would take just now.

ANOTHER ACT IN THE TRAGEDY.

There has been a fearful sequel to the Coles County tragedy, at least so far as some of the actors are concerned. Two of the principal participators in the murderous affray which took place in Charleston some three or four months ago, JOHN H. O'HAIR, Sheriff of the county, and JOHN FRAZIER, escaped arrest at the time, and were supposed to have fled to Canada. A recent vigilant committee, or "Avengers," as they called themselves, was formed among the Union men, which had its spies out watching for O'HAIR and his fellow murderer to turn up. A few weeks ago it was ascertained that they were secreted near the "O'Hair settlement," which is about six miles from Charleston, and that they made frequent visits to their families. On Sunday, the 17th inst., the inhabitants of the settlement were startled by the rapid discharge of fire-arms. They rallied and repaired to the spot where the shots seemed to have been fired, and there found both O'HAIR and FRAZIER "stark and stiff," the former penetrated by seventeen bullets, and the latter by nine. But all around was as silent as the grave. The "Avengers" had disappeared as mysteriously as they came, having accomplished their stern purpose most effectually. The people of the settlement are so far implicated in the Charleston murders that they will not care to make many inquiries as to who were concerned in this business.

I learn from a gentleman from Mattoon that O'HAIR and FRAZIER were returning to their hiding place in the woods, having spent Saturday night with their families. A spy had dogged their movements, and called in the "Avengers," who lay in ambush, and fired upon the villains at short range.

There is bad feeling in Coles and some of the adjoining counties, but the Union men have now got the Copperheads so cowed that it is probable they will not attempt any further outrages. In many places they have been carrying things with a high hand, and Union men were not safe in either life or property. But there has come a change, and the traitors will have to walk pretty straight, or suffer the consequences.

LEGAL.

A case of considerable local interest, which has been in litigation several years, was decided finally, I believe, in this city last week; and, as the decision was rendered in the United States Circuit, and involves a principle of much importance to municipalities, perhaps an outline of it may be of interest elsewhere. Several years since, W. H. WOODBURY, a young lawyer of this city, fell into an open area in front of a building which was being erected by ALLEN ROBBINS, and was seriously injured. He brought suit against the city, and recovered $15,000 and costs. After the lapse of two or three years, the city brought a suit against ROBBINS to recover the amount it had been compelled to pay WOODBURY. This has been tried three times in the State Courts, and finally, in some manner, got into the United States Circuit. After a trial of three days, judgment was given in favor of the city for $21,551 67, being the amount of WOODBURY's judgment, with costs and interest.

Judge DAVIS, in charging the jury, said that the law is, that although the city is primarily liable for an injury suffered by reason of the dangerous condition of the streets and sidewalks, it has a remedy over against the party in fault.

The verdict against the city was regarded as an excessive one when it was rendered, as WOODBURY was not permanently injured; but in the suit against ROBBINS no plea in abatement could be allowed.

UNDER THE LAKE.

I made a short journey under Lake Michigan a day or two since, in the huge tunnel which is being constructed in order to supply the city with pure water. It has already progressed some 400 feet, and, so far, no difficulties have interposed. The clay which is taken out is converted into brick at the mouth, and the tunnel bricked up as fast as the workmen proceed. It is 72 feet below the bottom of the lake, and the flow of the tunnel will be elevated from four to six feet at its outer termination, so as to make an easy flow of water inland. It will take two years to accomplish the two miles.

MILITARY.

Illinois owes about twelve thousand men under the recent call for volunteers, and will doubtless furnish them without a resort to the draft, though no movement has as yet been made to encourage enlistments. In the agricultural districts we cannot expect many will volunteer until after the harvest; and in the cities labor is in such demand and at such high prices, that bounty and pay of the soldier are no object. If men go voluntarily, it will be from patriotic motives. Our solid men who are exempts are procuring representative substitutes quite vigorously. Sixty-five more recruits have been received from the rebel prisoners here, for the navy. Squads of "graybacks" are arriving daily from the Southwest.

The reports from the country in relation to the crops continue favorable.

The general tone of business remains without material change. There is scarcely as much speculation in grain as last week, as everybody is looking for a fall in prices. Real estate is quite active, but prices are comparatively moderate.

TRAVELING NOTES.

Politics Under the Shadow of Greylock—Politics Out of its Shadow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SOUTH ADAMS, Mass., Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

Here your correspondent pauses awhile under the shadow of old Greylock. Only for a day, however. By the way, the Natural Bridge at North Adams, the mighty railroad tunnel—(they "calculate" eight years of hard work will be required to finish it)—and old Greylock are prominent among American curiosities. But my object is to speak of other things.

UGLY SECESH

are found in small quantities in this neighborhood, but not in this State. There is a little "corner in the thing I love," very near the line and in our own blessed New-York, which I call upon my Democratic handsome friend and that effective orator, JAMES S. THAYER, to reform. But, as everywhere else, so there the disease is sporadic. The usual symptoms, in the milder cases, are the presence of the New-York *World* and the Albany *Argus*. The prevalence of the *News* and *Express* is the advent of the black vomit. The *World* is so insidious that I class *it* among the more amiable features of the Rapids which rush to death and destruction. Smooth, plausible, the *World* is a very magazine out of which to arm the straggling cohorts of the "Constitution," alias of Civil War, alias of Riots, alias submissionists to the South, alias advocates for a Monarchical Government for this people—who preach, robed in Heaven's livery, doctrines, whose utterances only tend to chaos and despotism. Strange indeed that it is not "Constitutional" to put down this rebellion! Ah, whenever we shall hear the men who really love the land of their birth complain of constitutional infraction, *then* will be the time seriously to look at the complaint. Would that some power would give to the Seymours of America the gift to "see themselves" as they are seen by the loyal, sensible people of the country!

It is curious to observe the difference between these Constitution lovers and "the rest of mankind." Go where you will, you will note that these fiery chaps who huddle round the brakes of the machine always when *we need propulsive power* to reach the required point at which to rescue the violated instrument from additional injury, and to restore its integrity—you will always note that this is the class who wish to "alter and amend" this instrument. Either they desire to limit the right of suffrage to a property qualification, to perpetuate negro Slavery by fundamental legal enactments, to deny to citizens of foreign birth the right of suffrage, to establish the doctrine of secession by the broadest recognition of State power as distinguished from State Rights—or, they deem the British form of government the best, as in their judgment, our Democracy is a sham and a failure—or, they would welcome even despotism. These are the gentlemen who think always that JEFF. DAVIS is such a great man, and that Mr. LINCOLN is such a small one. That LEE is a Napoleon, and that GRANT is a second Saturn, whose jaws are always red with the blood of his soldiers, and whose entire business it has been to slay troops without any good results achieved or prospective. These are the especial modern champions of our Constitution, and their followers are they who are deluded by old issues that pertained to peace, and the shabby rascals who think to avoid the responsibilities of war, and the simple, idiotic few, who are scared by the apprehension that they may be called into the field; some weak women and girls (but no boys) can be added to this list. Also, in this category, are portly, rotund gentlemen who "really think that two Governments are better than one on this continent," and who have "no objection whatever to the proximity of France," and who observe very clearly that the "people are so tired of the war as to be glad of peace on any terms."

THE PEOPLE LAUGH

at the recent Canada farce of well-intentioned Mr. GREELEY. At first they were taken by surprise with the notion that these proceedings were formally authorized by our Government. Now that they see, at most and broadest, that the object on the part of the rebels and the opposition was to put the falsehood before the people that the war will henceforth be prosecuted for the abolition of Slavery and the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN, the cat is seen in the meal tub, and the shallow conspiracy is exploded. It is not only in fervid and Anti-Slavery Massachusetts, but it is everywhere in the Northern States, that one hears the people avow themselves in favor of the guarantees.

If peace has its victories, what would be the victory of our peace if it were only to settle, after all, on the status whence the rebels went so wickedly to war? They chose to abandon and attempt the life of the Government on the negro issue. Because we claimed that Congress had power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, they drew the sword and swore that they would call the slave-roll under the shadow of Bunker Hill. If they fail, assuredly they lose the issue of their own creating. We cannot afford to leave the roots of this disease. The slave question must now be settled and forever, else the people of the North will be betrayed, as on so many important occasions heretofore they have been. Now that they have paid for this folly with their best blood, are they to be trapped by the doughfaces once more?

THE TRUE ISSUE

which the people will recognize and pass upon, is that between those in the South, who have necessitated abolition, and who now would use their old tools in the North, to aid them in the desperate game of once more making hewers of wood and drawers of water of the "mudsill" and "despised Yankee," and those who go for enforcing the legitimate results in war, among which despoiled Slavery follows simply and exactly the laws of war. And this is true whether or not the South is a belligerent; for a convention of the States would thus settle it as assuredly as will Northern bayonets.

THE OPINION OF THE WAR.

The popular opinion of the state of the war is just and enlightened, at all events wherever your correspondent goes. The gold gamblers create no panic among them. They know that if the Government is not broken up it will pay its debts, and bring greenbacks up to par. They feel that present prices are speculative—merely extra profits, which consumers might regulate by the simple process of a defensive league, which should bind its members to buy no more of certain articles (cotton goods for example) until these shall fall within the range of a reasonable profit. And the people seem equally well to comprehend GRANT in the field. They perceive that LEE has been forced back from strong positions by GRANT's strategy, from the Rapidan to the James, until now our army, pressing on the south, threatens the military heart of the rebellion. THEODORE.

THE MONITOR MANHATTAN.

Particulars of her Trip to Pensacola.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BIENVILLE, PENSACOLA, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

Your numerous readers will perhaps remember that this vessel left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with the turreted monitor *Manhattan* in charge, on the 11th of June last, and I now embrace the opportunity, by the supply steamer *Bermuda*, of apprising you of our safe arrival at this port, from which we start for Mobile on Monday, the 18th. We had a very favorable passage, as old Neptune was on his best behavior, and was remarkably bland and civil, with one slight exception, when he assumed a threatening frown, which agitated the waters, but the *Manhattan*, although at times completely submerged, with even her turret invisible, displayed her sea-going qualities advantageously, buoyantly rising from her watery bath like some fabled sea monster of old, and shaking from her sides the briny element preparatory to another plunge. A trifling accident to her machinery occurred on the first day out from New-York, which compelled us to put into the navy-yard at Philadelphia, whereat the citizens were quite jubulant—remarking that the mechanics might do the "rough work" very well in New-York, but the work had to be brought to Philadelphia to be finished off. We also called at Charleston, Port Royal and Key West, at which latter place there was no communication with shore, as fever (yellow, I suppose) was prevalent. Quite a curiosity was displayed by the residents of this place to have a peep at these far-famed and much dreaded monsters of the deep, and boats of every size and shape crowded around her during our short stay. This is the first of her class that has passed the Capes of Florida and appeared in the Mexican Gulf, but it is hoped that she will not long remain in single blessedness. A few nights ago fire was discovered in her hold, and serious fears were at one time entertained for her safety, but the fire was speedily got under, and as I before remarked, she is now ready to proceed to Mobile on Monday. Meanwhile, the ram *Tennessee* is lording it at that place, and threatening annihilation to the entire Yankee blockading fleet; but, if I mistake not, the *Manhattan* will spoil her game. The *Hartford*, *Seminole*, *Itasca*, and several other steamers are here coaling, but all will be in readiness to proceed to Mobile in a few days, where movements of importance are evidently in contemplation. The health of this place is good, and the repairing of this once handsome but now delapidated navy-yard is progressing slowly. About 150 marines are stationed in the yard, while there are a number of troops in Barrancas and Pickens, and several guard-boats are stationed at intervals over the harbor to notify of the approach of danger, so that every precaution is used to guard against our wily foe.

The New Loan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If there has ever been a time in the history of our rebellion, when the patriotism and public spirit of the North has been called upon, it is now, when the Secretary of the Treasury calls upon the people for a loan of $200,000,000. It may be considered directly as an appeal to the patriotic people; and the case, simply stated, is this:

The Goverment need immediately $200,000,000 for current expenses, the loan of which is asked at 7-30 per cent. payable in currency, semi-annually, and convertible after three years, from 1864, into 6 per per bonds, payable, interest and principal, in gold.

It is not claimed that this loan, at present, is as advantageous to the public as was the 5-20s or the 10-40s. Because why? The present high premium on gold makes the difference. But let peace be declared in sixth months from now; before the three years are out, this loan will be as highly prized, both on account of its covertibility and the rate of interest, as any in the market.

The grasp of our armies is daily growing tighter around the Confederacy, and we have reason to look for peace not far off. It has been thought by some capable of judging, that specie payments may be resumed in from two to three years after we are again on a settled basis. If such be the case, (and we may say at the least it that is probable,) our Secretary, Mr. FESSENDEN, could not have offered us more of an inducement. The Secretary has shown his wisdom in not offering another gold loan. It would not be prudent to discount the future gold revenue of the Government. With peace comes stagnation of business, consequently a falling off in imports. We can not count upon the same revenue for 1864 as we had in 1863; so that it will be seen at a glance our gold-bearing debt is quite enough for security.

But aside from this, supposing this loan were not advantageous, it would be for the interest of the public to lend the money, and for this reason: The Government must have it, and by denying it we shall do an injury to the credit of the Government, and as a consequence, from lack of public faith, gold and commodities would again be on the rise, and our property depreciate.

Thus it can be plainly seen that, by now coming promptly to the aid of the Government, we shall show our devotion as a people, heighten public confidence abroad, and take one step further in crushing this wicked rebellion.

Let, then, every man and woman come promptly, and offer in large or small sums all that they can spare—a noble example of which was displayed by one of our leading bankers in Wall-street, who with patriotic zeal loaned $100,000 shortly after the notice was given. G. W. E.

City Railroads and Dummy Engines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cost of maintaining City railroads at the present high prices of horses and their keeping is such, that most of them will be obliged to pass their dividends, and be very fortunate if their receipts are sufficient to cover the charges for operating them; and it is very clear to the minds of those interested in our City roads, that some plan must be adopted for their relief, otherwise they must cease their operations, raise their fares, or adopt some other more economical mode of propulsion. To stop running would so greatly incommode our citizens, as not to be admissible. To raise fares the people would object, as was recently demonstrated in advanced fare in the stage lines. Therefore the only practicable and reliable mode seems to be the substitution of a motive power other than that of horses, which would economize the running of the roads. This we think could be very easily arrived at. The writer of this has been a close observer of the improvements in City lines, and has watched closely the steam cars, or what are called dummies, now in use on roads in Jersey City and Hoboken, also in Brooklyn. He has also taken considerable pains to ascertain the workings of these cars in Philadelphia, where the inventors reside, and where they are now being successfully used, and has after diligent search and inquiry been forced to the conclusion that they are not only more safe and reliable, but far more economical than horse cars. He has learned from one of the principal officers of an adjacent road, which is using the dummy, that the relative cost between these two modes of propulsion is as 9 to 17 cents per mile. The advantage the dummy has, it can carry at least 50 per cent. more passengers than the horse cars and occupy one-third less of space in the street, in addition to which they are more easily controlled and make no noise nor filth. We learn these cars are about being introduced into Boston, with her crooked and narrow streets. They are also just now put in operation on the roads in Pittsburgh, and St. Louis and Chicago roads have given orders for these cars; also Utica, in our State, is to have them operating in its streets this Fall. Why, may we ask, are not some of our City roads alive to this improvement and substitute for horse power? We hear it rumored that the Second-avenue Road has built, or is about to build dummies for their road. If so, they are wise, and will soon be able to discern the difference of cost between horse and dummy. We are credibly informed that the power of these dummies is equal to two or three horse cars. On the Brooklyn and Cony Island Road, of which our worthy Mayor is President, they have drawn, in addition to their own load, two cars, all filled to overflowing, and numbering over 250 passengers. Like performance has been made with those of other roads where they are in operation. If this be so, and certainly we cannot doubt it, emanating as it does from such an eminent source, we think our City railroad companies should turn their attention to these dummies, and give us increased accommodation, at the same time very materially reduce the operating expenses of their roads.

ON THE NORTH RIVER.

The Drouth—Its Effects on the Crops—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEADOW BANK, Columbia County, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Exhausting as may have been the recent drouth to the fears of the many of our people, yet its effects are not so bad as some persons would have us believe.

The Indian corn appears to feel it even more than the grass, which is not a little surprising to those acquainted with the nature of these natural crops of our country at large. Our pastures and meadows bear their share of the burden nobly and patriotically during its continuance. On the way to Kinderhook, the other day, I noticed some fine barns of hay, jus cut, of the finest quality I have yet seen.

Even on Prospect Hill, overlooking this picturesque scene, just put on to canvas by our young artist, PARTON, the hay is about equal to that lower down on the valleys.

Mr. CHURCH, the artist, whose extensive grounds of some one or two hundred acres, more or less, seems to have suffered most. He has all hands at work in carrying up the dark waters of his muck pastures and meadows. His place is nearly opposite Catskill, and near a mile from the river, and in a commanding position for his pencil, three miles from this city. He is planting trees and evergreens by the hundred all over his picturesque locality.

This drouth is the only conceivable way of inducing people to construct rains and conduits for reserving water for irrigation, and like purposes, in cisterns. Mr. BROOKSHANKS, our best horticulturist, has done this years since, his soil being gravelly at the foot of the aforesaid Prospect Hill. He succeeds when others fail.

The SAUNDERSES, our vegetable producers, have a location beside the Claverack Creek for some one or two thousand feet. If need be, they could use an engine here for their forty acres. They have a habit, as all such persons should have, of covering their grounds with barn-yard manure, an article of great use in securing good crops—at least, it is so understood by those acquainted with farming and gardening. They, of course, had less water than farms higher in prospect than is theirs. Irrigation, plowing, harrowing, sub-soil plowing, keeping the soil in lively exercise, cannot but succeed in producing good crops.

What About Coal?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This article is now $14 a ton of 2,000 pounds. Is the cost of labor and freight more than $2 per ton extra beyond what it was three years since? Is not the exorbitant price owing to a monopoly disgraceful to the country? that men combine to enrich themselves at the expense of consumers? I am not aware of any scarcity of the precious mineral, although the consumption by Government is large, and manufactories and private steamers consume a good deal; still, so far as I know, the production can supply all possible demand. Now, how long will this growing increase last? This article being one of the prime necessities of life, and it being $14 now, what will it be the coming Fall and Winter?

WILLIAM STREET.

Col. Wilkins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Col. WILKINS, whose death lately occurred, commenced his military career in Maine, was one of the officers of the Tenth United States Regulars, which regiment has furnished more than one general officer to this war, and out of forty officers who composed this gallant regiment, but five now remain—Gen. MOTT, of the New-Jersey Brigade, VAN ALLEN, NEVINS, LEA and TOMPKINS. I trust that the latter four will yet unsheath their swords that once glittered in the rays of a Mexican sun, and aid in closing a war whose ending will be the beginning of another birth of this Republic, that will be purified by the baptism of blood that has characterized its ordeal. A better soldier, a purer patriot or a more self-sacrificing man did not exist than Col. WILKINS, and he died as a soldier would wish to die—at the head of his regiment, charging the enemy.

Yours, &c., READER.

Birthplaces and Occupations of the People of Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

No people on earth have come together more suddenly, or illustrated more clearly the improvement of the social condition by colonization, than those of the United States. Europe has forced forth her people to colonize America, and for the same reason which moved the Goths and Huns—*to better their condition*. In fact, scarcely any people would leave their homes to find new ones, but for the strongest of motives. In some cases persecution has driven them forth, as when Holland, England and Germany received the best of the French artisans and manufacturers on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In general, however, the pressing sense of physical wants, the instinct to provide better for themselves, has caused the movement of the greater number of emigrants. This is particularly the case with the people of Ireland, especially when the potato disease reduced the supply of food below the actual demand. Emigration from Ireland was quite large before this, but since the famine year of 1847-8 the migration from Ireland, especially to the United States, has been enormous. The population of Ireland has been reduced two and a half millions, who have left that island merely because they were cramped and famished by the impossibility of supporting *eight millions* of people (which Ireland at one time had) in good and comfortable condition, on a space less than half the surface of Ohio. They were compelled to seek food and a better condition. The migration still continues, and the British Government has the folly to think that our Government is seducing them here to become soldiers. But neither the British nor the American Government can stop that migration while the cause remains.

The emigration of the Germans is caused not so much by want, but it is by the general idea of *bettering their condition*, and they do better their condition in a remarkable manner. The German thriftiness soon takes hold upon the facilities which our country affords for getting a competence. Once aware of this, the German of Prussia, Baden, Wurtemburg, &c., comes to this country, not because he is in absolute want, but because there is a fairer field open for his industry and learning. He rarely accumulates those large fortunes which sometimes attend the successful American merchant or speculator, but he soon gets a competence and is contented with it.

It is a great mistake to imagine the American people heterogeneous because immigration has been so great. The German and American are consanguineous. In a second generation you cannot tell one from the other. The Irish are not so remote as is thought, and in two generations all differences disappear. The American nation has, in fact, a greater unity of races than can be found anywhere.

In their localities there is a singular difference between the Irish and Germans. The Irish remain almost entirely in towns, and the majority of them have, therefore, remained in the Eastern States. The Germans, on the contrary, if they can, find permanent homes in the country, and hence large numbers are found in the interior States of the West. A large number have indeed congregated in St. Louis and Cincinnati, but a still larger number are found throughout the Northwest. In Ohio the Germans largely predominate over the Irish, while in New-York the reverse is the fact.

The nativities of the people of Ohio are as follows:

American born	2,011,257
Foreign born	328,254

We see by this statement that but a fraction over one-eighth are foreign born. Of those born abroad the nativities are:

German	168,210
Irish	76,286
English, Scotch and Welsh	47,600
French	12,870

The number from other parts of Europe is but small.

The American born are distributed among the States, as follows:

Ohio	1,529,560	New-England	54,386
Pennsylvania	174,764	Maryland	28,680
Virginia	75,874	New-Jersey	17,787
New-York	75,550	Kentucky	15,074

This is quite a different proportion from that of the census of 1850. The number born in Ohio has largely increased, while those born in each of the other States has diminished. Two-thirds of the whole population of the State at this time have been born in the State. The foreign born, though greater in number, is not greater in proportion. In fact, Ohio is not receiving so large a proportion of immigrants from Europe as some other States.

The vocation of the people make a curious subject of inquiry, if one would analyze them. Ohio is an agricultural State, and of course the persons attached to the business of agriculture largely predominate. Of 644,966 persons enrolled in this State, as heads of families or single laborers, the vocations were as follows:

Farmers	223,483	Tailoresses	1,602
Farm laborers	76,484	Seamstresses	7,160
Laborers	78,523	Milliners	1,990
Servants	33,679	Merchants	8,602
Carpenters	21,571	Commission merch'ts	248
Blacksmiths	10,088	Grocers	4,291
Masons	3,765	Clerks	10,962
Painters	3,766	Produce dealers	279
Plasterers	1,659	Teachers	10,501
Shoemakers	11,396	Professors	100
Tailors	5,550		

We cannot enumerate here the hundreds of various employments recognized by the census, nor the errors, which have in some places, crept into a generally very correct account. But to generalize, in a different manner, we find the following classification, viz.:

Farmers and farm laborers	300,000
Employed in building	40,000
Employed in clothing	30,000
Merchants and clerks	25,000
Employed in teaching	11,000
Employed in the professions—law, medicine and religion	11,000
Employed as laborers and servants	112,000

The residue were employed in numerous ways and of different kinds. It seems that the number of persons employed in mercantile pursuits is only 1 in 25, and that the number employed in mechanical pursuits of all kinds, is only 1 in 8. The number of male and female laborers and servants taking in some minor classes—1 in 5. The number in the professions (including teachers,) is 1 in 30. It is to her rich fields Ohio looks for wealth and strength. The lawyers are the least numerous of the professional bodies. The clergymen are more numerous, but there are not more than two-thirds the number of clergymen than there are of nominal churches. In fact there is at this time an actual deficiency in the clergy. One of the curious things, in looking over the vocations of the people, is to see how many new employments have arisen in a very few years; things utterly unknown half a century ago. We may mention "Daguerreotypists," "Gas Fitters," "Gasmakers," "Photographers," "Railroad-men," "Sewing-machinists," and numerous employments, which, although known in the world, are very recent in Ohio.

No "gentleman" is recorded, although time was when this was a legally defined profession, but the law has now very properly left any one of the people to be a gentleman, if he pleases. One profession is recorded, which is quite ambiguous in its character. "Speculators," 94. Who can these be? Are they persons who gaze upon the skies with speculation in their eye? Are they dealers in lands, in stocks, or in shoddy? Or are they persons who speculate in billiard tables, picturesque cards and fancy horses? Or are they the political leaders who speculate in war, in Democracy, or the Peace party? Who can they be? In either case, it will be fortunate if Ohio has but "94" of these persons. E. D. M.

MORROW, July 8, 1864.

A New "Republic."

A QUEER STORY—REBEL DESERTERS IN THE SWAMPS.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier*, of the 12th inst., gives an account of a curious "Republic" which was organized in Jones County, Miss., a year or so ago. It appears that numbers of rebel deserters having congregated in the swamps of that county, determined to form a government for themselves. A rebel Col. MOWRY, with a considerable force, was sent to disband them, and it was supposed had succeeded, but it now appears that the malcontents offered a desperate resistance, dispersing the assailants, killing and wounding and capturing a considerable proportion of them. At last accounts the "Republic" was still in the enjoyment of health and strength, and determined to resist to the death the encroachments of the Confederacy. It is not likely, however, that the "Republic" will long survive. The Confederates, unless speedily driven from Mississippi, will absorb it, and if they do not, another authority will.

A correspondent of the *Courier* gives the following amusing account of recent occurrences in this "Republic:"

"The Confederacy, after claiming the right of secession, not being willing to extend the same to the said Republic, has declared war against it, and sent an army under Col. MOWRY, of Mobile, to crush the rebellion. The Republic immediately prepared to act on the defensive, raised an army under the command of Major ROBINSON, Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic of Jones. The belligerents met; a desperate battle ensued, in which the armies of the new Republic were victorious, having killed, wounded and captured many of the Confederates; the remainder, under their gallant commander, ingloriously fled.

The following is a copy of a dispatch sent by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces to his Honor the Secretary of War for the Republic of Jones:

HEADQUARTERS FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC, IN THE FIELD, Jan. 27, 1864.

To Hon. A. C. Williams, Secretary of War:

SIR: We met the forces of the invader on the evening of the 26th instant at Cross Roads. After an engagement of eight hours' duration we broke his centre, when he fled in confusion. On the field we captured many prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Our loss was very slight. I have the honor to be, respectfully,

R. ROBINSON.

After this hard fought battle an armistice was made. Ministers were appointed to confer with the so-called Confederate States. Propositions for peace were entered into, but declined by the Confederate States. A cartel for exchange of prisoners was offered by the Republic, which was also declined. All prospect of an amicable adjustment having ceased, the ministers of the Republic returned to their capital, fully convinced that the Republic had no alternative but to prepare for war. Their Congress having met, a lengthy debate took place, the question in debate—"Propositions to form an alliance with the United States," which was opposed by Mr. BILLING, on the ground that the position of the United States in regard to the question of secession had been clearly defined in her war with the so-called Confederate States.

Congress at once declared that it would be a useless expenditure of time. An act was unanimously passed ordering all persons, male and female, who denied the inalienable right of secession, to leave the republic at once on pain of being published as spies.

No provisions having been made for the exchange of prisoners, they were paroled. The following is a true copy of a parole:

HEADQUARTERS FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC, February 2, 1864.

I, BEN JOHNSTON, do solemnly swear that I will not aid or assist the enemies of said republic any way whatsoever during the war, unless sooner discharged. So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of February, 1864.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Capt. and A. A. G.

To many this may seem highly wrought, but nevertheless, it is true."

One Effect of the Baltimore Convention.

RESIGNATION OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following letter from the Solicitor of the Board of Claims, who, it will be seen, resigns his office on the ground that the Baltimore Convention declared against the "Conservatives:"

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 11, 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT: I was appointed to office by you at a time when it was deemed advisable for the public welfare, especially in Missouri, to conciliate those—of whom I was one—who did not belong to the party that elected you President, but who obeyed and actively supported you as the duly elected Chief Magistrate of the nation, and who were unconditionally for the Union.

It was then universally conceded among loyal men of all classes that we of the Border States, who cheerfully sacrificed social relations and domestic ties, old, deep-rooted and hereditary feelings, sympathies, and habits, and in many cases property and life for the country; and who continued to obey you and those in authority under you, and to support the Union cause actively and devotedly, although we regretted our inability to persuade you to adopt the line of policy we deem best calculated to promote the common cause, and, although we could not approve of some measures ordained by you, were worthy of "public confidence and official trust."

The Baltimore Convention has, however, decided to banish from your administration all conservative men and all moderate counsel by resolving unanimously that those only are "worthy of public confidence or official trust" who "cordially endorse" its platform; and in your letter of acceptance this resolution, among others, is "heartily approved."

The convention has given a still more emphatic and practical evidence of the real feelings and principles in admitting almost unanimously the American radical delegates from this State, and by excluding with equal unanimity the delegates of the conservative party; and thus the convention, by adopting the "We are the revolution party," has itself, as regards this State, become "the revolution."

Under these circumstances my retention of office under you would be wholly useless to the country, as well as inconsistent with my principles, and with that perfect candor and sincerity that ought to exist between you and all your subordinates; and I therefore resign the office of "Solicitor for the United States for the Court of Claims." I accepted the office solely as a patriotic duty, and at considerable personal and pecuniary sacrifice. It is the only office I ever held or expect to hold.

I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. President, for the personal kindness and consideration with which you have treated me, and I would continue to serve you if it were consistent with my convictions of duty, or if I could, by so doing, be of any further service to the country. I have the honor to be, your humble servant, C. GIBSON.

The Weather and the Crops.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, July 27.

The weather has been decidedly cooler during the past week, the range of the thermometer having been 55° to 65°, during the nights, and 68° to 80° during the daytime. The causes of this marked change of temperature was a heavy rain which fell in the Northwest, though there has been no rain in the Ohio Valley, and the crops, including corn, grass and potatoes, are suffering for the want of it. The accounts which we have through the newspapers, and from correspondents, regarding the crop of Spring wheat, in Illinois especially, are quite discouraging. The dry weather, first, and the "chinch bug," lastly, have seriously damaged it.

In all the district of country tributary to this city, corn is backward for the want of rain, especially on the uplands, and in order to make it an average crop, rain within the next week or ten days is indispensably necessary. In the bottom lands of the Miami and Scioto Valleys, the plant is healthy though not as forward as usual, but on uplands the plants give unmistakable evidences of the want of rain. Oats have been ripened up too soon by the scorching heat of the first half of the month, but the crop will be a fair one. This drouth has extended to all the Atlantic State, from Maine to Virginia, and is doing much damage to the growing crops. On Monday, a smart rain fell at Pittsburgh, but whether it was general over the Alleghany Mountain range, we have not been able to ascertain.

There has been great irregularity in the distribution of the rains which have fallen during the Summer; in some places they have been frequent, whilst in others, and by far the greater number of places, little or none has fallen. The valley of the Ohio, including all Kentucky and the southern part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have been favored with frequent and copious showers during June and the fore part of this month; but there has been no protracted soaking rain, and hence it is that the ground is now so dry, and the crops so much in need of rain. On the Wabash Valley rain fell last week, but in the interior of the State there are many places where none has fallen for five or six weeks.

The late potatoes are suffering greatly, and the crop must be a short one, we fear, under any circumstances. Now that the crop of winter wheat has been gathered throughout the whole country, it has been ascertained that the crop is not only good in quality, but the average yield per acre is fully a two-third one, taking the whole country together; but in many places the yield is above an average one per acre, and then when the increased breadth of land sown last fall is taken into consideration, the quantity gathered, it will be found, is fully within one-fourth of that of 1863.

Barley is very good, and as it was harvested in dry weather, the color is very superior. We understand that new crop is selling in the interior of Kentucky at $1 50 per bushel.

In a recent number we remarked, that there was less flaxseed sown than in 1863, and we based this remark upon the great falling off in the amount of seed loaned out by the crushers; but since then we have been informed that the farmers last Spring preferred buying their seed to borrowing it, so that they might be enabled to act in making sale of their crop, free of all obligations to crushers, and their experience with the crop of 1863 urged them to this course, so that the quantity of seed loaned by crushers is no indication of the amount sown, as we are informed.

The Chicago Lake Tunnel.

The Chicago *Times* gives the following account of the lake tunnel: The work was commenced on the 17th of March, and since then the progress made in the construction of the tunnel has been such—notwithstanding the tremendous difficulties which have had to be overcome—as to astonish all who have watched the operations. On descending the shaft, the first feature that strikes one with astonishment, is the solidity and finish of the masonry. At the entrance there is an immense iron cylinder, nine feet in diameter, extending downwards thirty feet. The remaining portion of the shaft to the bottom, seventy-eight feet below the surface, is built round with brick—so finely finished in the building that it seems almost equally smooth around the sides with the cylinder. Standing at the bucket—holding on firmly to the rope—looking upward at the daylight shining over the shaft, and rendering the opening like a great moon overhead—one glides down the immense abyss, which becomes momentarily darker as he descends. In a little time there is a sudden slack in the cable; the bucket touches ground; far above appears the round gleam of upper day; and far out under the lake there is a seemingly interminable labyrinth, along which shadowy figures flit to and fro, bearing lamps which glimmer like fire-flies in the distance. Above, the waters of the lake are lashing impetuously, or sleeping in perfect quiet beneath the heavens—blue as themselves.

The brickwork of the tunnel is about the most solid, and, at the same time, smoothly finished anywhere to be seen. The bore is a perfect circle, the bricks being packed in close to the solid clay, which constitutes the bed of the lake. At the bottom of the shaft, and where the tunnel commences, there is a perfectly finished inverted arch, which was of itself the work or about two months, and which now is an object of admiration to all practical men who visit the tunnel. From thence for nearly three hundred feet the masonry is finished—the walls all along of a thickness of twelve inches—the work throughout being characterized by the same solidity and perfectness of finish noticeable in the shaft. At the further end the bricklayers are to be described at work. A few dimly-burning lamps reveal their presence and the character of their operations. It is a painful and tedious work—packing in brick after brick around the too confined space in which the men have to labor. The bricks are packed there, however, and firmly cemented, and the operation, when completed, shows a finish of execution scarcely to be surpassed by the most carefully finished wall to be seen in the upper regions.

An examination of the ground through which the miners are now making their way so perseveringly would be interesting to the geologist. Hitherto the workmen have encountered only hard blue clay, mixed at intervals with boulders of various sizes. The men work by shafts day and night, without pause or intermission, two shafts being allowed to the miners and one to the bricklayers. Forty-three men are employed on the tunnel; thirty-five on the immense crib for the outer shaft, to be sunk in the lake, and twenty-three in the brick-yard.

How a Trade Between a Blue-Coat and a Gray-Back Was Settled.

A lively correspondent, writing from Kenesaw Mountain, relates the following account of how a coffee-and-tobacco dispute was settled by a rebel and Federal picket:

The two lines are less than twenty rods apart, which has made it extremely dangerous, heretofore, to raise a head above the works. By the establishment of amicable relations, that danger was removed. At any hour of the day a visitor can see the rebels and our boys seated upon the works coolly watching each other, sometimes indulging in a little badinage, and sometimes interchanging patriotic songs; papers are exchanged quite frequently; considerable traffic is had in coffee and tobacco, an amusing instance of which occurred yesterday. A man belonging to the Forty-fourth Illinois, of our brigade, sauntered over to the rebel line with a nice little sack of coffee, which soon drew a customer. Tobacco is indispensable to the life of the army, but the amount of that article on hand is "small and growing beautifully less," likewise the wherewith to buy it; hence each man in trading with the "Johnny's" gets all of the beloved weed he possibly can, cheating by every name lain down in the "Yankee peddler's" vocabulary, and cramping if necessary or practicable.

True to his Yankee instincts, the forty-fourth man sought to derive a cheap bargain, but his customer thought himself as sharp as the next one, and the consequence was, they could not agree. The dispute lay in *quantity*—each demanding more than the *other* was willing to give. Neither would come down an inch, and the probability is they would have been wrangling yet had not a *third party* happily suggested the idea of settling the dispute by wrestling, the best in three being winner, who carries off both coffee and tobacco. Both being good solid men, they jumped at the idea, and at each other—but "Yankee ingenuity" and the *trips*, upset the "Johnny" and his dreams of coffee, to the evident satisfaction of lookers on, (mostly gray backs,) who cheered lustily, couching their terms of praise in words like these: "Bully for the Forty-fourth Illinois," &c. Happy as a King, the hero of the tussel gathered up his *treasure*, and hurried homeward, whistling "Yankee Doodle," leaving his discomfitted antagonist "chewing the cud of discontent" behind him.

Gen. Grant's Campaign—He is Confident of Success.

From the Chicago Journal, July 25.

Ex-Gov. RAMSEY, United States Senator from Minnesota, passed through this city, en route for home on Tuesday last, having, since the adjournment of Congress, been on a visit to the army before Petersburgh. He gives a *very encouraging* account of the situation and the prospects. He visited our entire lines, and without exception found the officers and the men full of hope and confidence. They feel sure that their present campaign will result not only in the capture of Petersburgh and Richmond, but, what is more important, in the destruction of LEE's army, which is the main object of present operations. Everything appears satisfactory in our position near Petersburgh, and the army is not idle. At present sapping and mining are the order of the day, a la Vicksburgh.

Gov. RAMSEY had conversations with Gen. GRANT, who told him to request the people of the North to "possess their souls with patience"—that all will come out right—that his success is beyond doubt—that his grand plan has been successfully carried out so far, and is certain to be successful in the end. Gen. GRANT has never felt greater confidence of success than he feels now. But it is a stupendous work he has before him, and the people must not be unreasonable in their anticipations; they must not expect that to be done in a week which cannot be done in a month; but if they will have patience, they will in due time be fully repaid for the exercise of that virtue, by the splendid success that will crown the efforts of the Army of the Potomac to overwhelm the chief army of the rebellion. The destruction of LEE's army will be almost equal to the suppression of the rebellion. The people, therefore, can afford to wait, if that achievement is likely to result from the present *apparent* inactivity—for it is more apparent than real.

A Rebel Manifesto.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following address, from which it appears that the two guerrillas sent by Gen. BURNSIDE's order to Henderson, Kentucky, to be executed in retaliation for the murder of Union citizens, suffered the penalty on Friday last:

HEADQUARTERS SYPERT AND SOREY'S CONFEDERATE REGIMENT, July 23, 1864.

To the Citizens of Henderson:

On yesterday, two Confederate soldiers were shot to death in the streets of your city. They died unjustly. They condemned—their entire command condemned—as earnestly as any citizen of Kentucky, the wounding of Mr. JAMES E. RANKIN, and the plundering in your city. But they are gone, and their murder is another crime added to the damnable catalogue of infamy of the despotism that rules you. We are Confederate soldiers. We fight for the liberties our sires bequeathed us. We have not made nor will we make war on citizens and women—let not your people be excited by any further apprehension that we will disturb the peace of your community by the arrest of Union men, or any interference with them, unless they place themselves in the attitude of combatants. Such conduct would be cowardly, and we scorn it. We are in arms to meet and battle with soldiers, not to tyrannize over citizens and frighten women and children.

We move with our lives in our hands. We are fighting not for booty, but for liberty, to disenthral our beloved Southern land from the horrible despotism under which it has bled and suffered so much. We know our duty, and will do it as soldiers and men. Even if what are denominated "Southern sympathizers" be arrested by the tyrants that lord it over you, we would scorn to retaliate by arresting Union men who had no complicity in the matter, but our retaliation will be upon soldiers. Let not the non-combatants of your community be further excited by any fear that we will disturb them. All Union men who may have left home on our account may safely return. In war, soldiers should do the fighting. The brave sons of our beloved land so far have triumphantly resisted the cruel crusade of Northern vandals, and we trust in God that she—our "Dixie"—may soon stand forth before the world a recognized Republic—the grave of patriots and the home of freemen.

L. A. SYPERT,
Colonel Commanding, C. S. A.
R. R. L. SOREY, Lieut.-Col.,
J. WALKER TAYLOR,
Of Maj.-Gen. BUCKNER's command, C. S. A.

THE TWENTY-INCH GUN AT PITTSBURGH.—The great twenty-inch army gun, recently finished at the Fort Pitt Works, has been placed upon the trucks which were built expressly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their shops in Altoona, to convey it to its destination. We have already described these trucks, which are constructed in the ordinary manner, with the exception that everything about them is of the most substantial material, and a bridge extends over both trucks—the ends resting upon heavy beams across the centre of each truck.

Before the immense mass of metal was suffered to rest upon the bridge, strong props were placed under the beams as a precautionary measure, and so severely are these props taxed that it is now uncertain whether they can be removed at all. It is feared that if they are knocked from under the beams the trucks will break down, or become so strained as to render them unsafe. The gun has remained in this awkward position, in front of the works, for twenty-four hours past, and we are not advised as to what course will be pursued.

The general impression is that the trucks have proved a failure. One of the reasons alleged is, that they have not been properly hog-chained; but the skilled workmen who designed them will hardly concede this point, unless upon the most satisfactory evidence. In the meantime, the "big gun" is visited by hundreds, who can get a full and satisfactory view of it gratis. It was weighed on the new mammoth scales erected at the works for that purpose, and was found to contain 116,497 pounds, or a fraction over fifty-eight tons. Juveniles, aged from ten to fifteen years, were amusing themselves to-day, in crawling into the bore on their hands and knees.

A good-sized family, including pa and ma, could find shelter in the gun, and it would be a capital place to hide in case of a bombardment. Those of our citizens who have not yet seen the biggest of the big guns can now have a favorable opportunity, as, from present appearances, it will be some time before it "goes off."

The 20-inch navy gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, is now in the turning lathe, and is slowly but surely coming into shape.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, Saturday.*

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT.—It will be remembered that Mr. S. E. ROBERTS, of this city, presented to the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair a cane made from the wood of the arch of welcome under which WASHINGTON passed on his way to New-York to assume the Presidency. Through the exertions of C. C. HAVEN, Esq., this cane was purchased, and by him presented to the President at the fair, July 16. The following letter of acknowledgment was received yesterday morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1864.

To the Loyal Ladies of Trenton, N. J.:

At the Philadelphia fair, about the middle of last month, a very pretty cane, with hallowed associations, was presented to me on your behalf, by a worthy reverend gentleman, whose name, I regret to say, I cannot now remember. Please accept my sincere thanks, which, in my many duties, I have not found time to tender sooner.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

—*Trenton Monitor, July 28.*

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Interesting Summary of Public Events.

The Project to Establish Telegraphic Communication Between France and the United States.

Comments on the Progress of the War.

From our foreign files we compile the following interesting extracts:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CONTRACT TO LAY A LINE OF TELEGRAAH TO UNITE FRANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the *Moniteur*, of the 14th inst., the following articles of a very interesting contract made by the French Government with a private company, to be called "The Ocean Telegraph Company," in regard to laying a line of submarine telegraph to unite France with this country, are taken. The articles omitted relate only to the details of the contract.

The contract runs thus:

The Minister of the Interior, in the name of the Government, of the one part, and Messrs. Rowett, Simon and Trotter, in their own name, as well as in the name and for the account of the company they propose to form under the title of "The Ocean Telegraph Company," of the other part.

Article 1. Messrs. Rowett, Simon and Trotter engage, in the name of the company they represent, to establish at the risk and peril of the said company, and to work a submarine electric line by a conductor which will unite the coast of France and that of the United States of America, either directly or by touching at one of the islands of Newfoundland and the Azores. The portion comprised between these islands and the coast of France will be divided into several sections, which will be determined by agents between the company and the Directory of Telegraph Lines.

In France the line of the company will abut in a locality occupied by the Telegraph Directory of the Government, on a point of the coast agreed upon by the French Government.

Art. 2. The Government takes the right of assuring, for a space of fifty years, every telegraph line, which, either directly or by passing by way of Newfoundland or the Azores, would put in communication France and the United States of America.

Art. 3. Messrs. Rowett, Simon and Trotter may manufacture their cable by agents and means of their choosing, but the sample must be approved by the administration of telegraph lines. The conductor of the cable must transmit at least five letters per minute between the two extreme points.

Art. 4. During the work of manufacturing, as well as during the laying of the cable, it will be submitted to the inspection of the French administration.

They will be required to admit into their workshops every official designated by the French administration of telegraph lines, and on board their vessel charged with the immersion of the cable, two persons named by it to follow the operation of the laying, without these persons having the right to interfere in the work directed by the company, and without, in any case, there resulting any responsibility whatever upon the Government.

Art. 5. The time given for the establishment of the line is three years.

This time will run from the date of the decree which will approve this contract.

However, in case the line, at the moment of its completion, cannot be usefully put into operation without all the works for repair or renewal in some of the sections, the contractors will receive a further space of one year.

Art. 6. If, in the space of one year from the approval of the contract, the works are not begun, the contractors will be deprived of all their rights.

The works will be considered begun when the cable necessary for the establishment of the sections of the line between France and the Azores, or of the fourth of the direct line, will have been manufactured in the workshops of the company.

Art. 11. In order to assure the establishment of the line, and to provide for the extraordinary expenses which will present themselves, the contractors engage to start a company, with a capital of eighteen millions of francs, in 36,000 shares of 500 francs, of which 12,000 will be privileged, as is hereafter stated.

The Minister of State engages on his part, in the name of the Government, to pay the company an annuity of 346,000 francs, to meet the payment of interest at the rate of four per cent., and the paying off, in thirty years' time, of the privileged shares.

The proceeds of these shares will, according as they may be realized, be turned into the funds of the depots, to be put at the disposal of the company, in proportion to its wants, after it will have cleared itself of the twelve million francs forming the first part of its capital.

The annuity will only be furnished by the Government if the proceeds of the lines—deducting the expense of operating and maintenance—are insufficient to meet the interest and redemption, for which it has to provide, and in the proportion of that insufficiency. Besides, the price of the dispatches sent by the Government will be met, to that amount, out of the sum to be paid.

Art. 13. The whole of the annuities will be due to the company as soon as the works of the line will have been completely executed—that the cable will have been tied without break of continuity, from the coast of France on the one side, and that of the United States of America on the other—and that it will be proved that the line works as agreed upon; or as soon as the sum of twelve millions, forming the first portion of the capital, will have been used. But the payment will only become exigible from the 1st of January of the second year which will follow the completion of the works, so that there will be at least an interval of one year between the expiration of the first term of the subsidy and the completion of the works.

The payment of the annuity will be made as follows: for the portion bearing upon the interest of the privileged shares—every six months, on the first of January and first of July of each year; and for the portion affected by the annual redemption, and for a thirtieth of the said privileged shares, in one term, on the first of January.

The payments of the annuity will be ordered at the time due by the administration of telegraph lines, subject to the deduction of the sums due to Government for expenses of contracting, charged to the company, in virtue of article 10.

Art. 14. Messrs. Rowett, Simon and Trotter engage, besides, if the cable does not appear to Government adequate for the regular sending of dispatches, to establish one or more other submarine telegraph lines from the coast of France to the United States of America, either direct, or touching at the Azores and St. Pierre, (Newfoundland,) when, by common accord, a choice of another direction is not made.

These additional lines must be delivered to the public in a good working state, in the space of two years from the day of the agreement which will be made by the French Administration with the company for the manufacturing and laying of each of them.

If the company refuses to construct the additional lines above-mentioned, the French Government will have the right to authorize the establishment of one or more lines, running from France to the United States of America, directly or by Newfoundland and the Azores.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the London Post, (Ministerial.)

As all hopes may now be abandoned by the Federal Government of securing possession of the Confederate Capital in the present campaign, one is tempted to examine the position in which the Administration of Mr. Lincoln finds itself in this the last year of its official existence, and to consider how far the ill success of all its efforts to subdue the Southern Confederacy may influence the duration of the war. However the Government or the Press of the North may seek to explain away the failure of the Commander-in-Chief of their forces in Virginia, the fact is incontestable that Grant's expedition against Richmond has only been distinguished from those which preceded it by the extraordinary and unexampled sacrifice of human life which it entailed. When McClellan, having advanced by way of the Yorktown peninsula, drew up his forces in the valley of the Chickahominy, the war was in its infancy, and the Federal Government had not learned to look upon the slaughter of 10,000 of its soldiers with indifference. We forget at this moment how many of McClellan's troops were placed *hors de combat* by that celebrated flank attack which compelled him to change his base of operations to the James River previous to embarkation for the Potomac, but they certainly did not exceed in number those sacrificed by Grant in the woods of Spottsylvania, in those preliminary engagements which ushered in the present unfortunate campaign. Indeed, the principal characteristic of Grant's recent operations is, that although inaugurated by a repulse no less severe than those inflicted upon McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker, the pertinacity of the General, coupled with the valor of the men, prevented such repulse being accepted as a decisive defeat. But the results of each campaign have been the same. In every case the legions of the North vainly tried to burst through the barrier presented by the army of the South. McClellan was turned back at the Chickahominy. Pope advanced no further South than Bull Run. Burnside crossed the Rappahannock only to recross it after leaving the flower of his army slain before the intrenchments of Fredericksburgh; and Hooker, "Fighting Joe Hooker," experienced at Chancellorsville the defeat which sent his army back to the Potomac and himself into oblivion. Grant, however, unlike his predecessors, can boast of having been repulsed fully a dozen times, and of having attempted to enter Richmond from every possible direction. His opponents might successfully resist him, but he seems to make it a point of honor that they could not make him retreat. In this way the Federal Lieutenant-General described a half circle from the Wilderness, on the banks of the Rapidan, to the town of Petersburgh on the Appomatox, losing immense numbers of men, but still keeping his front to the city which he was commissioned to take. At length, however, the extreme limits even of manœuvring like this have been reached, and no choice seems left him but to abandon offensive operations which are ruinous to himself and harmless to his adversaries.

But if this, the most gigantic attempt yet made by the Federal Government to capture a city not more than 130 miles from their own capital, is confessed to be a *fiasco*, is it probable, or even possible, that another army will be recruited, equipped and dispatched on a similar mission? This is the fourth year of the war, and also the fourth and last year of Mr. Lincoln's Presidentship. He entered on office in March, 1861, but his election in the previous November led to the secession of many of the Southern States before the close of the year. Practically, therefore, in respect to the influence which it exercised, his tenure of office may be regarded as having commenced four months before he took up his residence at the White House, and will in like manner terminate as soon as his successor is appointed. We do not think, therefore, that the present Administration will have the opportunity, even if it possessed the inclination or the means, of projecting another invasion of Virginia on a scale similar to the recent one. But will their successors pursue the policy which has hitherto so signally failed, or will the population of the Northern States elect a Chief Magistrate who will follow in the footsteps of Mr. Lincoln? We are inclined to think not. We will not now reiterate the arguments which, from the commencement of the civil war, have satisfied every unprejudiced mind of the futility of the enterprise undertaken by the Northern Republic, and which each succeeding month has served to corroborate. The war is now, as we stated, in its fourth year, and what progress have the Northern States made toward the completion of their work of conquest? In the Border States of Virginia their armies have never, during the entire war, gained a single victory. This is a fact which, taking into consideration the numerous occasions on which the rival armies came in collision, and the many vicissitudes of warfare, is very remarkable. Everywhere—at New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, and in Tennessee—the armies of the Northern Confederacy gained what in appearance were substantial victories, but which have not, even in the slightest degree, tended to bring the Southern States under the control of the original Government. The conquest of New-Orleans has proved utterly profitless, whilst in the State of Louisiana, which the authorities at Washington boasted had been restored to the Union, a large and well-appointed Federal army sustained a crushing defeat within the past few months. Tennessee has been overrun, but the presence of the army which desolated it is necessary to ensure its preservation to the Union. Of the Federal conquests elsewhere the same story may be told. They are either utterly barren or else so costly as to be entirely useless.

It is impossible to beleive that the population of the Northern States do not perceive that which is patent to the eyes of every one on this side of the Atlantic, and it is difficult to suppose that they will much longer continue on the road to ruin. Everything will turn upon the expression of public opinion, as manifested at the approaching Presidential election. There are many who will still maintain the expediency of continuing to prosecute the war, and will demand the reëstablishment of the Union. But they are not the majority of the population. Those who have accumulated wealth through the factitious impetus which the war gives to trade, the "shoddy" aristocracy of the Northern cities, will be loud in their demands for the subjugation of the South; and those who hope to become wealthy before the crash which will follow the suspension of hostilities will echo this cry. But the more far-sighted, who know that to continue the war is only to add to the immense debt already created, and to increase the evils which will unquestionably sooner or later fall as a punishment on the people of the Northern States for having wasted their resources, will as earnestly require that those to whom the direction of public affairs shall be intrusted shall seek by every means in their power to bring the war to a speedy end. Already preparations are being made for the election of Mr. Lincoln's successor, and it is in connection with that election that the discomfiture of the grand army of the North will possess its chief importance.

DELUDED IRISHMEN.

From the London Times, (City Article) July 12.

The annexed note relates to investments made by poor people in England and Ireland in United States' Bonds. It is not believed, however, that these investments have been to any serious extent. It is only in Germany and Holland that the infatuation has gone so far as to threaten disastrous results. In those countries the demand at this moment is as great as at any period, and there is little prospect of its abatement, since the purchases are made chiefly from the savings of a frugal class of people who are acted upon by the representations of acute and well-paid agents, and who are rarely reached by any other statements. These people are eagerly selling day by day their investments in the stocks of their own or other Continental States to embark the proceeds in each new Federal loan, and one great motive at Washington for continuing to provide that the dividends shall be paid in specie consists in the fact that with a suspension of such payments there would at once be a suspension of the power of drawing upon these fertile sources of supply. A proof that the influence exercised is that of agents who get the profit of large percentage commissions consists in the fact that the run is entirely upon Federal bonds, and that American railway stocks and analogous securities, free from the dangers connected with the questions of taxation and currency and the supply of bullion, seem to find small favor.

London, July 9, 1864.

Sir: In your article of the 8th of July you state that the sale of United States Bonds in Germany and Holland has enabled specie for their amount to be obtained from those countries.

Would you kindly notice the particular delusion under which many of the agricultural population of England and Ireland are parting with their hardly earned savings for the same purpose?

A case has come under my knowledge of the manager of a bank, in a small country town in the West of England having remitted, by desire of persons in his neighborhood, about £1,000 in small sums to the United States since Christmas. It is important to observe these persons were not desirous of making a permanent investment in America. They sent out by the wish of their American relations a certain amount of capital, having been promised that it would be quickly returned to them doubled. They expect that every pound will buy two pounds, which will be sent back to them, so that they may reinvest in England, and buy the little plots of land and cottages which their present savings are insufficient to purchase. A. T.

AN OPINION.

The London *Times*, of the 13th, in its City article, says:

"A partial rally in United States bonds occurred yesterday, and some large amounts were again taken for the Continent. The recovery was consequent on the reported resignation of Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury. Looking at the point to which he has brought the Federal finances, it is only natural that a rumor of his retirement should create an improved feeling, but whoever may be his successor, only one course is open to arrest the present ruin, and there seems as little prospect as at any former time of its being adopted. A cessation of the war is the sole condition on which then the faintest hopes of anything short of an utter financial breakdown can be based. Unless Mr. Lincoln means peace, there is no use in his changing his Finance Minister. For providing the means for an expenditure of £200,000,000 a year, no one could excel Mr. Chase, who has adroitly contrived to get as large a proportion from it as possible from foreign admirers."

ENGLISH MERCANTILE STEAM MARINE.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The mercantile steam marine of this country is increasing with great rapidity, and now consists of no fewer than 2,277 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 883,034 tons, or (after deducting engine room and space) of the registered tonnage of 591,434 tons. This surpasses the sea-going tonnage of all the other nations of the world put together.

It appears from a return just laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Baring, that the steam tonnage of this country had attained the remarkable extent above-named on the 1st of January, 1864. The same return also furnishes a number of facts which we combine and arrange under separate heads, and which give the following results:

The total number of steam vessels of all kinds, as we have already stated, is 2,277. A few years ago iron first began to be introduced as a material for the construction of steamers, and already the iron steamers in the British mercantile marine are more numerous than those constructed of wood, there being 1,391 built of iron in the total of 2,277 steamers.

Another new material is now coming into use in the building of steamers, namely, steel. The number of vessels formed of steel at present only amounts to four or five; but it is thought probable that the number of vessels constructed of this material will increase—a much smaller quantity of steel (indeed, not more than one-half) being required to give the same amount of strength in resisting shocks and blows than is required of iron. In one case there is a combination of steel plates with iron beams.

It is also only a few years since the first screw steamer was constructed in this country, and already considerably more than one-third of the steamers in the mercantile marine of this country are propelled by the screw. According to the return just published, the number of screw steamers at the beginning of the present year was 792.

The size of the steamers employed in the trade of England varies from 50 tons to 18,915 tons—the last being, of course, the tonnage of the *Great Eastern*.

Nearly the whole of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, and a very considerable portion of the trade around the coast of the three Kingdoms, is now carried on by means of steamers. The number of steam vessels employed in these branches of trade may be taken at something like 1,800. We ought also to include under this head nearly the whole of the steamers employed in the trade with France, Belgium and Holland, and a portion of those employed in the trade with the Atlantic ports of the Peninsula, and in the trade with Germany, Denmark and the Baltic.

The number of steamers employed in what may be called ocean traffic amounted to 477 at the commencement of the present year, and may be safely taken at upward of 500 at the present time. These vessels may be divided into four classes, according to their tonnage.

The first of these classes consists of vessels of from 500 to 1,000 tons. These amounted at the beginning of the present year to 268, and include a large portion of the steamers employed in the trade with the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the Black Sea, the Baltic and the Hanse Towns of Germany.

The vessels which may be considered ocean steamers, in the strict sense of the term, are vessels of between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. The steamers of this class from 1,000 to 2,000 tons burden amounted to 158. In this number were a few of the steamers employed in the trade with America. When that trade commenced, vessels of 1,200 tons were considered sufficiently large, and that was the size of the steamers in the original Cunard contract. But the steamers employed in the trade with America have increased in magnitude every three or four years, and there are now 50 vessels of upward of 2,000 tons employed in keeping up the communication for the mails and first-class passengers between Europe and America. The number of vessels of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons is stated in the return to be 43; and the number above 3,000 tons is stated to be 7. But this class of vessels is increasing rapidly, and these figures fall considerably short of the real number of steamers of this class now on the ocean.

The *Great Eastern* is still far ahead of all other vessels, her tonnage being no less than 18,915 tons. This leviathan of the ocean has been too unfortunate as a commercial speculation to have given rise to any imitations. The largest class of steamers that have hitherto been employed with profit and advantage scarcely rises to the magnitude of 4,000 tons. In the warlike marine of this country one or two vessels have been constructed of the magnitude of 6,000 tons.

It is impossible to consider the above facts without coming to the conclusion that the introduction of steam navigation, followed, as it has been, by the application of iron to the purposes of shipbuilding, and the introduction of the screw in the place of the paddle wheel, have given a fresh impulse and an additional security to the naval greatness of the country. Iron steamers are in future to rule the ocean, in the place of those vessels, built of heart of oak, in which Nelson and Blake gained their victories; and the country which carries the building of iron vessels to the greatest perfection will be the country that will rule the seas. It is even doubtful, since the power of artillery has been so much increased, whether swiftness will not become as great an element of naval power as strength, and whether that nation will not possess the command of the sea which has the greatest number of swift iron steamers capable of carrying one or two heavy guns apiece. Should it come to this, the iron steamers of the British mercantile marine have as much influence in preserving the naval power of this country as the wooden merchant vessels of our ancestors had in creating it.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS NOBLES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* goes into a curious case which has caused some interest in France:

The Emperor having bestowed the title of Duke de Montmorency on Count Talleyrand-Perigord, the representatives of the House of Montmorency have commenced proceedings in the Civil Tribunal of the Seine against the said Talleyrand-Perigord for assuming a name which they contend he has no right to take. They have published a *mémoire*, with a full statement of the case, which has received the adhesion of some of the most eminent jurists of the day, who are of opinion that the Imperial decree is illegal. It appears that the last Duke of Montmorency Louis Raoul Victor de Montmorency, died in 1862, leaving no issue, male or female. He had two sisters, who died before him; and Count Adalbert de Talleyrand-Perigord, on whom the Emperor has conferred the title of Duke and the name of Montmorency, is the younger son of the younger sister, the Duchess de Valencay, deceased in 1858. At the death of Raoul de Montmorency the title of Duke, which belonged to him, became extinct. The memorialists contend, not that the title should revert to any of themselves, but that the name and armorial bearings, which still are theirs, shall not be assumed by M. Talleyrand-Perigord. The memorialists are prepared to prove their descent from the founder of the house, Bouchard, first Sire Montmorency, and likewise that the name of Montmorency is a patronymic common to all the branches of the family. Bouchard was not, as has been alleged, the primitive family name; it was simply the baptismal name of the three first Lords of Montmorency, born at a time when baptismal names only were used. Bouchard 1st had two sons, the elder of whom was called Bouchard, and the second Thibaut. Bouchard 2d had four sons, the eldest called Bouchard, the other three Eudes, Alberci, who was Constable of France in 1050, and Foucaud; and of the four sons of Bouchard 3d not one bore that name. Next came Henri de Montmorency, who died in 1094, leaving four sons and one daughter, who bore the name of Montmorency, and only one the Christian name of Bouchard, which was also used by other families, for instance, that of Vendôme. Had Bouchard been a family name, and not merely a *prænomen*, it would have been borne by all the members of the family, and history would not have spoken of Bouchard 1st, Bouchard 2d, Bouchard 3d, &c. Bonaparte is a family name, and not a baptismal one; people do not say Bonaparte I. or Bonaparte III., but Napoleon. On the other hand, had Montmorency been a territorial title, it would not have belonged to any but the actual possessor, whereas from the eleventh century downward it was borne by all the members of the family, and particularly by women, which constitutes the essential character of the patronymic. The name of Montmorency was common to all the branches of the family, and was always borne by its members, the oldest as well as the youngest, men as well as women. It is essentially patronymic, and perhaps no other name unites so completely and for so long a period the characters of a patronymic. It is not denied that the Emperor Napoleon may create as many nobles as he thinks proper, but the case is different when a change of name or an addition to a name is concerned. For a citizen to assume any name other than that which he had at his birth the law requires certain formalities. Duchies, as fiefs and as hereditary offices under the old monarchy, were abolished on the 4th of Aug. 1789, by the law which abolished feudality, and, considered merely as honorary titles, were abolished by the law of the 19th of June, 1790. The First Napoleon imagined, on reviving titles, that he could revive the fiefs also. The Imperial decrees of 1806 and 1807 enacted the foundation of grand fiefs of the Empire in Italy and Germany, and thus we have had the Duchies of Guastalla, Massa, Otranto, Bassano, Gaëta, Tarento, Dantsic and others. It was, in fact, the revival of the old principle of feudal right—the duchy as hereditary fief, with reversion to the Crown in case of extinction. Everybody knows what became of these "grand fiefs" of the Napoleonic dynasty when the Empire fell, and how the new feudalists, as well as the old, disappeared, probably never more to return. The Charter of the Restoration recognized the titles of the old and new nobility, but recognized them only as mere honorary distinction. Louis XVIII. gave the title Duke to a Montmorency, but he did not create a Duchy of Montmorency. Titles of nobility were suppressed, Lagrange and Sergt. Boichet were known in the debates 1848, and the Duke de Broglie as well as Charles of the Assembly, as in public documents, simply as Citizen Broglie and Citizens Lagrange and Boichet. Titles were reëstablished in 1852, but with the same character they had since the Restoration. A Government that boasts of its essentially democratic origin may make dukes as plenty as blackberries, but it is contended that it cannot, without a flagrant violation of the laws of the land, to say nothing of anachronism, pretend to found a *Duché Pairie*.

No mistake would be greater than to suppose that Frenchmen were indifferent to titles. On the contrary, they are as ambitious of them—more so, perhaps, than any other people. There has been a rumor for the last few weeks that a fresh batch of dukes and barons will appear simultaneously with an issue of new copper coinage, if not before it. The aspirants to these honors are, of course, to be found among those who have been most democratic and leveling in their professions—the Baroches and such like. They would, no doubt, be better pleased if they could assume some name of the many illustrious ones of which the history of France makes mention. If not, why Duke Gigot, Count Thomas, or Baron Robinot is better than nothing. They will make shift to do with the inferior article. When the late M. Pasquier was made a duke by Louis Philippe, Prince Louis Napoleon, the present Emperor, spoke with derision of what he called the absurdity of modern titles in France:

"This making underhand a few paltry dukes and paltry counts, who are without authority and without character, is merely to offend, without object and without result, the democratic sentiments of the majority of Frenchmen, and condemn men of advanced years to play at dolls."

FRENCH RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

From the London Times.

At the moment when a fearful outrage has fixed the attention of the public on the insecurity of the present conditions of railway traveling, we are opportunely able to present our readers with the results of a careful analysis of the same difficulty from a French point of view. A similar anxiety has been roused in France, and a Commission which was appointed in 1863 by the French Minister of Public Works, has, among the subjects of its inquiry, reported upon the very question which has just become so unhappily prominent—the possibility, that is, of establishing communication between the passengers and the officials of a train. The Commission addressed questions to seven important French Railway Companies, and they obtained a report on the system adopted on the railways of Germany. They discussed the evidence thus obtained, and found on it one or two recommendations. Lastly, on the 1st of February, in this year, the Minister of Public Works addressed a circular to the French Companies, the directions of which are, we presume, founded upon the inquiries of the Commission.

The results of this elaborate investigation are upon the whole not so much in advance of our English practice as we should have expected. There are two principal questions considered—one, the means of communication between the guards and the driver of the train; the other, the possibility of communication between the passengers and the officials in charge. As to the first point there is little difficulty. All the French companies appear to use some communication between the drivers and the guards, and the only question is as to the most useful method. On the second point, however, the companies were, with one exception, unanimous in the opinion that passengers could not be allowed to communicate at pleasure with the officials of the train without great inconvenience, if not danger. Their answers are but a repetition of the objections with which we are familiar on this side of the water. Passengers, it is said, would be sure to abuse the privilege. The signal of distress could only convey one meaning—an order to stop; and occasional stoppages between stations would be very dangerous, and would at least cause great waste of time. To this general chorus of impossibility there is a partial exception on one line. In this single instance the directors reply that the communication in question exists by means of the free circulation of the officials along the foot-boards of the carriages. They consider that the danger of being surprised by an official is sufficient to prevent outrages being attempted. This line, according to the report of the commission, is the only one on which foot-boards and hand-rails are used, and they even appear to think that, with one exception, it is the only line on which the system is practicable. The report of an engineer follows to the same effect. From the account of the system pursued on the German railways, it appears that mechanical means of communication between the guards and drivers is provided on all of them, and with the best results. On only three lines has it been attempted to establish any communication between the passengers and the officials; but in these cases the passengers have been found to make use of the facility afforded them without sufficient reason, and the system has consequently been abandoned. The American construction of cars, by which the same object is secured, has been introduced in Switzerland and in some parts of Germany, but this also has been found to be so inconvenient that it is gradually disappearing. The result of all this one-sided evidence is that the commission relinquish any hope of establishing communication between the passengers and the officials. They even go so far as to refuse to urge any of the suggestions which have been made for a partial attainment of the same object. A special commission had examined into the same subject in 1861, which, while abandoning "the idea of establishing a communication between the passengers and officials," made two recommendations in its place. The first was that between every compartment of first or second-class carriages there should be two or three openings, closed by glass, whether to open or not is not evident. Through these windows it was presumed, we suppose, that anything wrong in one compartment could be witnessed in another. The second suggestion was that all the companies should be required to provide a system of footboards and handrails for the constant passage of the officials of the train. Both these suggestions were rejected by the present commission. The first they seem to think would be sufficient; to demand the observance of the second would, they say, "be in most cases to demand what is impossible." The conclusion of the whole is that the Minister of Public Works confines himself in his circular to insisting upon communication between the guards and the driver, and thus abandons altogether any attempt to satisfy this pressing necessity.

SCANDAL IN ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

A CHURCH SCANDAL IN YORKSHIRE.

A case was commenced in the Chancery Court, York, on Thursday, and concluded yesterday, involving a serious charge against a clergyman of the Church of England. The promoter was Mr. T. S. Noble, and the suit was instituted against Rev. G. A. Cockburn, Vicar of Peekering. Dr. Tristram and Mr. Maule, who were specially retained, were advocates for the promoter, and Mr. Shepherd was the advocate for the defendant. The proceedings had been commenced in this court by virtue of letters of request from the Archbishop, presented under the authority of the Church Discipline Act. On the 16th of September last the defendant had been cited to answer certain articles charging him with having, within two years past, acted toward a female known by the name of Jenny Wardell with an unbecoming familiarity and in an indecent manner, thereby causing great scandal to the Church, and also with having committed adultery with the said Jenny Wardell, who is between 20 and 30 years of age. In March, 1858, the defendant was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Pickering, and Jenny Wardell had resided in the market-place of that town. The articles, twenty in number, alleged that on the 19th of June, 1862, the defendant was for some time alone with Jenny Wardell in the kitchen of the house, and put his arms round her waist, and repeatedly kissed her. That, on the 21st of October in the same year, the Pickering Rifle corps attended battalion drill at Scarbro', where the defendant met her, and after the drill he entered the railway station with her, deporting himself toward her with great familiarity and levity, and that he traveled in the same carriage with her between Malton and Pickering. That, in December, 1862, the defendant took, or attempted to take, an indecent liberty with Jenny Wardell whilst she was standing on some steps in the church, at Pickering, engaged in decorating the chandelier. That, in November or December, 1862, he went into Jenny Wardell's bedroom whilst she was in bed, and remained with her alone for a considerable time. That on four nights in July, 1863, she entered the private garden attached to the vicarage house, and met the defendant, who remained with her alone there for a considerable period. It was also alleged that on several occasions in 1862 and 1863, the defendant was in her house with her alone for long periods; that several of his parishioners had expressed openly, and in his hearing, strong disapprobation; that since September, 1863, the defendant has been carrying on an adulterous intercourse with Jenny Wardell, and that the average attendance at the Sunday morning's service, by reason of the defendant's conduct, had not during the past years exceeded fifty persons, whereas the congregation had previously amounted to five hundred. The twentieth article contained a prayer that the defendant be canonically and duly corrected and punished, having regard to the fact that the living of Pickering is under sequestration, and also be condemned in costs. The defence of Mr. Cockburn was in effect a total denial of the whole of the charges, and an allegation that they had been brought maliciously by his enemies. The hearing of the case occupied the court the whole of Thursday and yesterday, when the Chancellor gave judgment. The Chancellor said: Scandal was a fair ground for action against a clergyman who might have been guilty of habitual insurrection and indifference of opinion to his flock. What did the ordination service dictate but that a clergyman should frame and fashion his family, as much as in him it lay, so as to become wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ? As to the defendant, he said that there was the gravest suspicion that lewd familiarities had been brought home to him by adequate proof of most of the articles, and after a solemn warning which had been given by the archdeacon. Had the charge of adultery been brought home to him, he should have felt it his duty to have altogether deprived the defendant, whose conduct he could only say was suggestive of infatuation. He then spoke of the fair manner in which the case had been conducted, and briefly reviewed some of the strongest features of the evidence which had been tendered, and particularly that where it had been shown that the interview after the archdeacon's warning took place in the rector's garden. There was not the slightest pretence of business or official duty, he observed, proved to have been promotive of the intercourse which took place. As to the lady, he hoped she had not given way to the defendant's allurements, and he had no reason to say that which would impeach her virtue; but there were the gravest reasons to impute indiscretion. He trusted she would learn nothing worse at Paris than she had learned at Pickering. Under all the circumstances, and looking at his responsibilities, he had been led to hesitate whether, under any circumstances, he should be justified in allowing the defendant to resume his ministerial functions. But as a matter of comparative severity, and looking at the ordinary rules by which courts of justice had been guided, and the hope he entertained that a person after serious punishment, and with more time for consideration, might reflect on the evil which he had done, and turn over a new leaf and make himself more useful in the future than he had done in the past, he should content himself with the hope that it would prove a serious warning, and sentence the defendant to five years' suspension, and condemn him in costs. Notice of appeal was given.

AN EARL IN THE DIVORCE COURT — DAMAGES £2,000.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 12.

The case of Waldy *vs.* Waldy and the Earl of Buchan was heard in the Divorce Court yesterday. This was a suit instituted by a husband to obtain a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of the adultery of the wife with the co-respondent. He also claimed damages. The respondent and co-respondent had both appeared, and pleaded a denial of their adultery.

The Queen's Advocate, in opening the case, stated that the petitioner was a gentleman of considerable property, a magistrate residing near Stockton-on-Tees, near Durham; and the co-respondent was Stuart Erskine Lord Cardross, commonly known as the Earl of Buchan. The parties were married on the 25th of October, 1852, at Trinity Church, Marylebone. They had lived very happily together, having issue one daughter, until April, 1863, when the co-respondent was introduced by a mutual friend, Mr. Dickens, to the respondent, at the Catterick races, in Yorkshire; when it appears that the co-respondent took advantage of the introduction to be guilty of the most heartless seduction, by taking advantage of the folly and vanity of the respondent for the gratification of his own passions.

Evidence was then given to show that in May and June, 1863, adultery had been committed by the parties at various places, namely, the King's Head Hotel, Darlington, the Midland Hotel, Derby, &c. The respondent went to visit a niece at Leamington, and delayed her journey to stay at Darlington. The adultery was discovered through Lord Buchan writing to Mrs. Waldy at her nephew's a letter. The wife of the latter opened it in mistake, and discovered the intimacy that existed between Mrs. Waldy and Lord Buchan. This was communicated to the husband, and the present proceedings were in consequence instituted.

The witnesses called for the petitioner were the waiters and others at the hotels at which the respondent and co-respondent were alleged to have stayed, and the respondent's waiting maid; and several letters were also read to show the affectionate terms on which they lived.

The niece of the petitioner, to whose house the respondent went at Leamington, was also called. In cross-examination, she stated that Mr. Waldy was much older than his wife; that he had been married before, and had been divorced from one wife. In answer to questions from the court as to the manner in which the parties lived together, she said that she was of a violent temper, and would have frequent outbursts of temper. She had never heard that petitioner had knocked his wife down.

The case for the petitioner being closed, no evidence was given in defence.

The jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £2,000.

NAVAL MATTERS IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.

Paris, Thursday.

After the late naval action in the Channel the nations on either shore began to clamor for heavier metal. The fate of the saucy *Alabama* was held up as a caution to all mariners venturing to sea with wooden sides, dirty bottoms, questionable powder, and common range guns. A letter from Bordeaux shows that the French Government did not wait for this warning, or that if it did, it has lost no time in profiting by it. A kind of plated ram-battery is now being constructed at that place, and nautical men will be able to judge of the formidable character of the craft from the following description taken from the columns of *La Gironde*. This plated vessel, remarks the writer, is not a heavy floating battery, such as the *Paixhans*, *Palestro*, *Peiho* or *Saigon*; nor does it resemble those ships now so well known in France and England, *La Gloire*, the *Majenta*, the *Warrior*, or the *Resistance*; neither is it like one of those low-lying American monitors, so easily swallowed up in the sea. The ram-battery, the *Sphinx*, has the following dimensions: Her length is 52 metres; breadth, 10 metres; depth of hold, 5 metres 20; height of battery, 2 metres 30; and she draws 4 metres 40. This ship, from the deck as far as 1 metre 80 below the water-line, is armed with plates from 4 to 5 inches thick, according to the position of her curves. The bow, which dips at a very sharp angle, is armed with a very powerful spur of cast steel, which is attached to the plating, but whose salient point is placed one metre lower than the point to which the plating descends. This position is given to her spur in order that she may strike other plated vessels in their vital parts beneath their line of defence.

The deck, which is itself plated with sheets of iron placed between the beams and the planking, is surmounted by two plated towers, which present a formidable means of resistance.

In the fore tower will be placed a pivot gun of the enormous calibre of 300 pounds, destined to produce at short range the most terrible effects, and, in fact, capable of destroying any iron plating. In the tower aft will be placed two long range pivot guns of 70, for fighting at a greater distance. The principle of this armament is to replace by a small number of heavy pieces the ordinary armament, whose force has hitherto been judged by the number of guns of much less formidable calibre.

The cuirass of the *Sphinx*, which would laugh at projectiles of 30 pounds, has nothing to fear from a broadside of pieces of that calibre, whilst no vessel could possibly resist her 300-pounder.

The naval news from Cherbourg is that the *Solferino* is under orders for Tunis, where she will fly the Vice-Admiral's pennant; and that the *Gen. Lee* has been directed by the Confederate Government to repair to the Channel about the 15th inst. This ship is supposed to be of the Flying Dutchman class. If there is a Gen. Lee at sea, it is hardly the one defending Richmond.

It is felt that France has acted in deference to the North in not allowing certain craft, built on Confederate account, to leave her harbors. This decision could hardly have been taken on account of the transatlantic war still continuing, since the same vessels were sold, without any difficulty being made, to another belligerent power—Prussia.

THE LAST NAPOLEONIC CONSPIRACY.

The *Pensiero*, a paper published in Naples, in its issue of the 9th of June last, declares that Greco, the Italian recently accused of engaging in a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon III., has been sent under guard to this country, on his simple parole to return no more to Europe, he having promised that when he reaches America he will enlist in the army of the Southern Confederacy, and never leave the military service.

The *Pensiero* adds the following particulars, averring that they came from "a person in a position from his relations to know many things more than some Governments could desire:"

"On these conditions he has been set at liberty. By way of explanation, it is added that the Prefect of Police at Paris intimated to him before his departure, in the most formal manner, that he must scrupulously follow the orders received, threatening him, if he did not, with being considered a 'violent evader,' and that his extradition should be demanded of the Government of any country where he might be found, as a common delinquent. The Prefect of Police had consigned to the man dressed as a citizen, who escorted him, the sum of three thousand francs, to be paid to him the moment he takes service in the American army."

It may be stated here that the French authorities caused it to be understood that Greco was sent to Cayenne. The Neapolitan paper denies all these reports in a subsequent number, and adds;

"Some days ago, when we gave the news of the departure of Greco free to the Southern States of America, we promised to give our readers any subsequent particulars as to the fact, particulars which we were expecting from London, and which have now reached us. We can assert, perhaps, with even more certainty than at first, that Greco has, from being a galley-slave, really become a free citizen, and at this very time, while we write, he is probably about to salute the American Continent; and if the promise of a man such as he be worth anything, he will enlist in the army of the separatists.

Scarcely had the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France been informed of the arrest of Greco and his companions than he immediately transmitted orders to the Judge of Instruction of the Criminal Court of Paris to suspend for a day the interrogation of the accused, and this was done, not officially, but by means of known confidants. At the same time the Superior Prefect of Police was summoned to the office of the Minister, and together they went to the prison of Greco. It was on this occasion, and before Greco had made any deposition before the Judge of Instruction, that he received a promise of liberty on condition of his compromising Mazzini and the Italian emigrants in the Ticino by giving their names as accomplices in the plot against the life of Napoleon. The Prefect of Police, to save the magistracy from the reproach of allowing itself to be corrupted, traced out for Greco the answer which he was to give to the Judge of Instruction. And Greco agreed, demanding besides a sum of money to supply his first wants when he should reach America.

The magistracy was thus saved, and the Judge of Instruction heard from the mouth of Greco exactly what it pleased his august master to make him say.

It is thus the conduct of Greco, in the famous trial in Paris, is to be explained. We have been also assured that the Procureur-Imperial was not ignorant of these Police intrigues, and that he took an active part in this tissue of infamy. It is added, besides, that in the official account published of that trial, many depositions are modified, and many words are changed.

The object proposed by the French Government was not so small as some might suspect; it was not a simple piece of vengeance, out of hatred to Mazzini and the party of action. The Imperial Government was desirous to drive away immediately from the canton of Ticino all the Italian exiles whom they believed to be intent on organizing an expedition to the Tyrol. He hoped thus to induce the Swiss Government to dissolve what Napoleon calls the *quartier général* of the Republican party resident in Lugano.

The inquiry opened by the Federal Government proved how absurd were the depositions of Greco."

THE LATE ROYAL GATHERINGS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of the 2d inst., says:

"In political circles the recent doings in Kissingen and Carlsbad are still much discussed. At Kissingen the two Emperors were much together. The Emperor Alexander said that no Power except Russia, Austria and Prussia had a right to meddle with Polish matters; and there is reason to believe that the Emperor Francis Joseph spoke in the same sense. The Czar advised his fellow-sovereign not to press King Christian of Denmark too hardly, and at the same time sought to obtain from him a promise that he in the German Diet would support the claims of the Duke of Oldenburg to the Duchies. The Russian statesman and nobles were more reserved than their sovereign, and it soon became evident to the Austrians that Prince Gortschakoff's feelings toward them had undergone no change. The result of the meeting of the two emperors was satisfactory, inasmuch as it served to improve their personal relations; but there is no reason to believe that the *entente* between their Governments is more cordial now than it was a month or six weeks ago. Count Rechberg went to Carlsbad with the intention of doing all in his power to induce M. von Bismark to come to terms with Denmark; but he allowed himself to be persuaded to continue the war. It is not likely that the Prussian Minister obtained from his Austrian colleague a promise to support the claims of the Duke of Oldenburg, but certain it is that the Austrian Government has ceased to urge the German Diet to pronounce in favor of his rival, the Duke of Augustenburg. It is now proposed to refer the matter to an 'Austregal Court,' or to a Federal Court of Arbitration, which means that M. von Bismark wishes the question relative to the right of succession to be kept in abeyance for a time. When the Emperor Francis Joseph went from this city to Kissingen, he was very desirous to put an end to the war with Denmark, but on his arrival at Carlsbad, the King of Prussia managed to persuade him that his military honor was at stake, and that it was his duty as a German sovereign to inflict further punishment on the Danes. At Carlsbad, as at Kissingen, Poland was discussed, and it has been agreed between the parties to the partition of that country that no foreign State shall be allowed to interfere in behalf of the Poles. No new convention has been entered into between the three Powers, 'because the treaty concluded at Münchengratz in 1832 is still valid.' The treaty in question has never been published, but the Northern Powers are bound by it to assist each other in maintaining their political position and influence both at home and abroad. At Carlsbad M. von Bismark proposed that the German Confederation should be invited to take part in the war against the common enemy, but Count Rechberg replied that the Danish question could become even more dangerous than it is now if the whole of Germany should take the field against Denmark. If involved in the war, the Germans would be difficult to manage, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that some of them would turn their arms against their unrighteous rulers."

THE DEBATE ON BRAZIL.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. Hardcastle asked whether the Brazilian Government had fulfilled their obligations with regard to Africans liberated by British cruisers, and other treaty engagements.

Lord Palmerston said the conduct of the Brazilian Government, in regard to the slave-trade, had been marked by the most flagrant violation and neglect of their treaty engagements, and their conduct toward the emancipators had been equally flagrant.

Mr. Fitzgerald asked if it was not the fact that the Brazilian Government had put down the slave-trade?

Lord Palmerston said that if they had done so since 1852 it was by compulsion and not by conviction.

Mr. Bright said it was the opinion of the late Lord Aberdeen, who passed the Brazilian Act, that it ought to be repealed, and that the circumstances under which it was justified had passed away. After what took place last week, when the irritating and offensive policy of the Foreign Secretary was condemned at all hands, the noble Lord would do well to come down and propose to repeal an act which was sure to lead to bickering between England and Brazil.

Lord Palmerston said that what he had stated was to be found in the papers laid before the House. As to what had been said about the Aberdeen Act being a violation of international law, all that he could say was that it was a counterpart of an act which he had introduced with regard to Portugal. The reason for the passing of those acts, was that both Portugal and Brazil had pledged their honor to put down the slave-trade and failed, and therefore the British Government felt itself entitled to use its power to put it down. He was convinced, if the act in question were repealed, the slave-trade with Brazil, which was carried on by the scum of the earth, would revive and inflict countless miseries upon the human race.

Notwithstanding the most solemn engagements on the part of Government, the Portuguese slavery was, in point of fact, worse than the Spanish slave-trade, for the Spanish was for the purpose of procuring the slaves to cultivate territory which the Spaniards required to be cultivated, while the Portuguese slave-trade was for the purpose of exporting slaves merely for the purpose of making an unholy gain. With respect to Brazil, all he could say was that, if they had to choose between renouncing the friendship of Brazil or reviving the horrors of the slave-trade, he would rather renounce the friendship of Brazil.

THE PRUSSIAN PRESS.

Berlin, Wednesday, July 13.

The following communication from the Ministry of Police has been forwarded to all newspapers throughout the country:

"Berlin, July 10.

The proprietors of newspapers have been already informed by the decree of the Minister of the Interior, upon the 18th of March last, brought to general knowledge by the public prints, that they must avoid everything injurious to the welfare of the State in their communications as to the position of troops, marches, equipments, and other military preparations of the allied fleets and armies in the Danish war.

Since the recommencement of hostilities it has unfortunately been found that this decree, as well as the confidential warning of the Police Ministry thereto attached, has not met with sufficient attention.

Details of the mobilization and marches of various portions of the troops—*e. g.*, of the Pontoneer companies, and the most minute account of the changes of quarters of the troops stationed upon Rügen, and of the purchase and equipment of war vessels with all the particulars of their strength, speed, and the calibre of the guns they carry—have been published by the newspapers with so much exactitude that the hostile Government could not have been more accurately informed by the most careful, organized system of intelligence.

These communications are calculated to cause serious hindrance to the warlike operations of the Allies, and consequently to affect the welfare of the State; in fact, they have placed lamentable obstacles in the way of the Government, and have exposed the interests of the navy to great danger.

Considering the unanimous desire to see the present war conducted to a glorious close, no editor of any paper would wittingly receive or communicate intelligence of the character described, with the intention of injuring the Prussian cause, and the Ministry of Police would have gladly confined itself to appealing to their sentiments of patriotism to exercise greater caution; but the experience now acquired, and the importance of the interests at stake, render it the duty of the Ministry to declare that it will be compelled, upon the recurrence of the cause of complaint, to make the most decisive and severe use of the means at its command.

The editor is hereby especially warned that all further communications of the positions of troops, their marches, armaments, and other warlike preparations of the allied armies and fleets, with intelligence of the stations of our war vessels and the movements of troops within the Kingdom and at the seat of war, whether derived from original sources or copied from other papers, are to be regarded as dangerous to the well-being of the State. Their publication will not only entail the confiscation of the journal containing the intelligence, but will subject the responsible parties to further proceedings under section 71, No. 1, of the Criminal Code.

LUDEMANN, (Ministry of the Police.)

THE GREAT EASTERN.

From the London Times, July 12.

The directors of this company have just issued their report for the past half-year, from which it appears that the total receipts to June 30, amounted to £778,280, against £720,249, showing an increase of £58,031 over the corresponding period of last year. The total expenditure amounted to £392,970 against £352,773 for the corresponding half of 1863, showing an increase of £40,147, chiefly arising from the large amount expended for the improvement of the property, the charge for maintenance of way and works and locomotive renewals alone being nearly £29,000 in excess of the outlay on these heads for the corresponding period of 1863. The revenue account for the half-year ending the 30th of June, shows that the receipts from traffic and other sources amounted to £778,281, the working expenses, including rates and taxes and Government duty to £392,970, leaving a balance of £385,311. From this is deducted £330,186 for interest on loans, rents, and other preference charges, leaving a balance of £55,125. Although the expenditure for the past half-year, which includes an extraordinary outlay upon renewal of plant, &c., exceeds the expenditure of the corresponding half-year of 1863 by £40,197, there is still a balance of £52,657 available for dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last. The directors have thought it right to declare at once a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 1¾ per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock of the company, amounting to £52,097, leaving a balance of £560 to be carried forward to the next account. The reason for adopting this course has been that unless the dividend were now declared and paid, it would not be competent for the directors to declare any dividend until the completion of the various new lines authorized in the sessions of 1861 and 1862, but which lines, it is fully hoped, will be completed before the period for declaring a further dividend. The directors propose that the meeting on the 20th inst. shall be adjourned till the 11th of August, by which time they will be in a position to give a full report of their Parliamentary proceedings, and of the general situation of the company's affairs.

A NEW FINANCIAL UNDERTAKING.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 12.

The prospectus of the European and American Finance Company has been issued. The object of this company is to carry on a financial agency with continental nations and with America, for this purpose purchasing the business of an existing company which, up to the present time, has paid 20 per cent. It is intended also to extend the system to British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and California. The capital is set down at £500,000, in £20 shares, but the directors will have power to increase the capital, the registered shareholders having the prior right of purchase of new stock.

"Abe" and "Andy."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following:

"The following communication was received in this city yesterday morning. The applicant, Normain Doane, an Indiana Volunteer, asks for a furlough of twenty or thirty days in order to visit his wife and twins, boys, recently born, which he designs having christened 'Abe' and 'Andy.' The document had passed through the War Department, from which place it was referred to the Adjutant-General's office, then to the Medical Director's Department, where it was reported that he had been transferred to this city. The document was then sent back to the Military Commander at Washington, from thence to the Adjutant-General's office, and then to Gen. Couch in this department. The Medical Director in this department finally referred the matter to the surgeon in charge of the hospital in which the patient was confined, who immediately granted the applicant the furlough. This report has to go back through the same channel to the War Department.

Judiciary Square Hospital, Ward No. 15,
Washington City, D. C., June 23, 1864.

Dear Sir: The Union is saved. Hurrah!
Make room in Abraham's bosom!
My wife has twins. Both boys!
Do please grant me a furlough for twenty or thirty days to go to Fort Wayne, Indiana, to christen Abe and Andy; and, besides, I would like to know if they look like me.

I am not so sick now. A few days at home will do me more good than six months in the hospital. Should any references be required on patriotism and public services, Schuyler Colfax; on domestic relations, Mrs. Doane. Very respectfully,

NORMAIN DOANE,
Private, signed Corporal U. S. A.

P. S.—The little presents necessary upon such occasions need not be sent till after the 4th of March next, when Andy will be present also. N. D."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rumors thicken in regard to the new invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, but nothing absolutely definite has as yet been ascertained respecting the strength or the designs of the invading force. A vague estimate puts their numbers at 30,000; but we have no reliable information on this point. It is thought at Harrisburgh the invasion of the State is of a character too gigantic to be regarded any longer as a mere raid. Chambersburgh has been occupied, and the rebels are said to be advancing on Harrisburgh. It is reported that Gen. AVERILL has been repulsed in an attack upon their centre, and compelled to fall back. In response to a call from Gov. CURTIN, an immense meeting was held yesterday at Harrisburgh, and the people seem to be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of arming in the defence of their homes. But we reiterate that the rumors, alarming as they appear, are rumors merely, and the new invasion may be only a repetition of their former raid.

The news from Gen. GRANT continues to be favorable. Our special correspondent gives some interesting details of the recent operations on the north side of the James River. We learn from Fortress Monroe that Petersburgh was subjected to a severe bombardment on the 29th, and that a serious conflagration was kindled by our shells.

There is nothing later from Gen. SHERMAN.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Bremen*, at Cape Race, brings three days' later intelligence from Europe. A truce had been concluded between Denmark and German Powers. The rebel loan had experienced a slight decline. Several suspicious craft had been seen near the coast of Italy and two Italian frigates had been dispatched to look after them.

GENERAL NEWS.

Letters have been received from Dr. W. HUGH PIERSON, of Orange, New-Jersey, who was a surgeon on board the *Water Witch* at the time of her capture by the rebels. He was taken to Savannah, and having offered his services was detailed to attend upon the Federal prisoners at that place. The letter was written three days after his capture, and sent North by a flag of truce.

The Mahoning County (Ohio) *Register* of Thursday, states that PETER CONKLIN, an Eastern drover, who has brought stock (sheep more particularly) through that section of country for a number of years, has been sentenced to the penitentiary in Canada for twenty-one years, for engaging men to come to the United States and enlist in our armies. It seems that he had been engaged in the substitute business, obtaining men in Canada and selling them out in the United States. He was arrested some time since, but got off at an expense of eight hundred dollars. Since then he has kept on this side, operating in Canada by agents. Recently he ventured over in disguise, but was recognized, arrested and sentenced as above stated.

The New-Hampshire *Patriot* says: "The quota of this State under this new call must be 5,000. It is doubtful whether there are that number of able-bodied men of the military age in the State. But, however that may be, it is certain that there are not so many, nor one-tenth of the number, who can be induced to join the army. And how they are to escape is the question with them. Substitutes will command an enormous price—probably $800 or $1,000. If we understand the provisions of the military law passed at the late session, the State pays but $100, the General Government but $100, and the towns but $100 for one year's service."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of Gen. CROOK: Gen. CROOK, who succeeds Gen. HUNTER in the command of this department, (though I presume he will not have the chief command of military movements in the field) I hear spoken of everywhere favorably. He is a cool, able soldier, knows how to handle troops, and has always secured the confidence of those under his immediate command. He is not at all a sensational General, not given to proclamations, and believes in whipping the enemy in the field rather than in burning and destroying private property. It is most earnestly to be hoped that he may prove himself the man for the place, and this much-vexed department may at last have a military head in whom it can repose confidence. It is not to be disguised that the troops in this department—I mean those permanently stationed in it—are not in the best condition. Indeed, in view of the frequent change of commanders, this must be expected as a legitimate result, and it has been increased by loose discipline and a system of almost unchecked burning and plundering wherever they marched that would demoralize the best soldiery in the world. But these things are likely to be mended now.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Saturday last states on reliable authority, that JACOB THOMPSON, rebel Commissioner at Niagara Falls, in company with CLAY and HOLCOMBE, crossed the Detroit River at Grosse Isle several days ago, and is now somewhere in the Western States.

The Hartford *Daily Courant* of Saturday says: Lake Quinsigamond, about two miles from Worcester, Mass., was the scene of much excitement yesterday. The contest between the boats of Yale and Harvard Colleges was decided in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. There were two races, the first between the Sophomores of both colleges, the prizes being a national flag, and a triangular blue silk flag, appropriately inscribed; the latter between the representative boats of either college, and known as the University race. In the former the Yale boys were badly beaten. The latter was *the* race and excited a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. The crew of Harvard were very confident of victory and made bets of two to one freely, which were quickly taken. The Yale boys, however, were easily successful, winning in nineteen minutes one second against nineteen minutes fifty-seven seconds. The dispatch which furnishes us these facts, closed by saying that the representatives of Yale "left with their pockets full of greenbacks."

The Baltimore *Gazette*, speaking of the sale of the city's interest in the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, says: "JOHN W. GARRETT, on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Senator VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia, on the part of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company; and Mayor CHAPMAN, with the Finance Committee, on the part of the City of Baltimore, have been the negotiatiating parties. The matter has been closed, the following being the terms agreed upon: $200,000 in cash, $500,000 in sixty days, and $500,000 in eighty days, making a total of $1,200,000 to be paid the city for its mortgage interest in the road. This is somewhat less than the original cost of the city's interest, but the corporation, being a one-third owner of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, secures by the sale a benefit in common with all the other stockholders."

The Universalist Society of Portsmouth, N. H., seems to have formed a Christian Commission on their own hook. They raised a large sum of money and sent out their minister, Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, who proved very efficient in giving aid to the soldiers from that State. Says the State Agent, referring to Mr. PATTERSON, "he can find the ropes without offending the faculty. His cargo of supplies last week, which he sent into the trenches to our New-Hampshire men, loaded seven teams of six mules each."

A Colorado journal, of the 18th, says: "We understand from a gentleman just up from Denver, to-day, that the speculation mania is again rife in that burgh. It consists now in provisions—flour more especially—much of which is changing hands at high figures. The cause for this seems to be the report of a failure of the wheat crop in some of the Western States, and the high rates of freight. Flour is reported as selling at $6 60 in Leavenworth, per 100 pounds. Sugar was selling in Denver, on Saturday last, at 60 and 62 cents per pound. Look out, mountain men."

Gov. GILLMORE, of New-Hampshire, has called a special session of the Legislature for August 9.

The rival Tax Commissioners, through the mediation of the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Board of Supervisors and the Comptroller, have partially compromised their differences, so that all the tax books are now in possession of the new Commissioners, and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of the old board, is released from jail. The precise terms of the settlement thus far effected are not known, but it is presumed that its basis was substantially that proposed by the new board—that the withheld books should be given to them, and that the act of surrender should not be used to prejudice the claim of the old board in the Court of Appeals on the primal question in dispute—viz., the right of the new board to hold their positions. It is also presumed that the old board have sustained themselves in their refusal to make a direct delivery to the new board, the books being first possessed by the Annual Taxes Committee, who gave them all over to the Comptroller, who then passed them over to the custody of the new Commissioners. The perfection of the assessment rolls, and the levying of the taxes for 1864, may therefore be accomplished according to law.

Comptroller BRENNAN has accepted all the bids given for the "Riot Damages Indemnity Fund Loan." This was necessary to pay the bonds of the temporary loan, due on Monday, and it is the first instance in several years that the Finance Department has been obliged to accept par bids for a legalized loan. Only $410,000 of the amount ($1,000,000) is at par, however.

Detectives RADFORD and KELSO yesterday succeeded in arresting REUBEN DECKER, a young man lately in the employ of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co., the well-known clothiers on Broadway, on the charge of having for many months past been guilty of stealing large quantities of clothing. The total amount stolen by DECKER is estimated at over $4,000. A portion of the goods was recovered. Two receivers were also taken into custody, and the trio were sent to the Tombs.

On Saturday, there was increased activity in produce at, in part, slightly advanced prices, without any movement of importance in foreign merchandise. Freights were quiet, with 635 vessels of all classes in port.

The Great International Telegraph Enterprises.

There could be no more agreeable relief from the sombre record of the war, which monopolizes so large a portion of the columns of the daily press, than the news of the progress made by the enterprisers in the great international telegraph lines. The line which is to bind Europe, Asia and America by way of the Amoor River, British America and Oregon, is now fairly on the way. The submarine portion of it will be laid down in about seven months from this date, and by that time the overland connecting links will be thoroughly completed both within the Russian territory bordering on the Amoor, and the uncompleted sections necessary to connect our continental lines with the Pacific terminus.

The Atlantic line gives renewed signs of progress. A dispatch published in our yesterday's edition says, that a landing point for the new cable has been selected at a place called "Heart's Content," on the coast of Newfoundland. From Heart's Content an overland line is to be built, 100 miles in length, connecting the landing point with Placentia Bay. From Placentia Bay a submarine line will stretch to Cape Breton; and thereafter the existing continental lines will forward the international dispatches.

While all this is in progress, a French line by way of the Azores is also assuming an organized shape. Its western terminus will likewise be Newfoundland; and we shall probably be saved the dangers of a monopoly after the first Atlantic line shall have been in operation for twelve months, or for a shorter period.

It may seem ungracious, in view of these accomplished events, or in view of those which are still prospective, to *appear* even to find fault with anything or any person that seems to minister to the progress of the undertakings. But there is one point on which a gentle remonstrance may, we think, properly be made. One cannot turn to a single item—so far as our observation goes—connected with the Atlantic telegraph, without having thrust under his nose the doings, the sayings, the movements, the speculations, the hopes, the fears of one particular individual. If he is joyful over coming good luck we hear of it. If he takes tea with Lady Bobadil in Belgrave-square, and exhibits his gutta-percha coating, we learn the fact by the latest special dispatch via Queenstown. If GLASS & ELLIOT have given him several reassuring smiles we are invited to share their sweet effulgence. In short, we cannot whisper the words "Atlantic cable" without being introduced to a personal and confidential conference with one enterprising gentleman, and his select circle of admirers, from New-York to Jericho.

Now, we should be the last to seek to withhold credit from any one who has shown the spirit and tenacity to stick to an important public enterprise, through good and bad report; but we think the thing may be overdone. We do not know that it is specially interesting to the world to know the precise moment at which any individual sneezes, however important his actions otherwise may be. And as regards this special business of selecting a western terminus for the Atlantic cable, we believe that the credit can only be justly given to an accomplished naval officer, who has shown no desire to have his name blazoned before the world. We refer to Capt. ORLEBAR, who really knows more of the coast surveys of British America than any other living individual. However, we may let that pass.

There is another point on which we see no reason for the excessive jubilations of some writers, viz., that these international telegraph lines are going to introduce us, by a short cut, to the millennium. We believe they are going to do no such thing. We shall just have as much international bickering and bluster after they are built as we have now. Human nature is not to be changed by any material improvement of this sort. How much has the direct line of telegram between London and Berlin improved the tone of discussion between England and Prussia? How much did the telegraph help France and England to keep out of a quarrel with Russia? The notion that we are to be all internationally made good and forgiving and placable and peaceable when the submarine cable is laid from Valentia Bay on the Irish coast to Heart's Content (auspicious as the name may be) in Newfoundland, is the sheerest bosh. We shall have a wonderfully quick way of transacting business opened up to us. We shall have livelier morning journals on both sides of the Atlantic. We shall buy and sell at a more furious rate than we do now. We shall possibly come to know each other's character even better than we do at present. But as for great political results, it is simply absurd to look for them.

Let us be content with the vast stimulus which the submarine telegraph will give to every sort of mercantile and industrial enterprise, and refrain from speculating upon Utopian achievements, or decieving ourselves with hopes which are impossible of realization.

Spence on the Situation.

The unwearied Mr. SPENCE, not satisfied with his recent call on Lord PALMERSTON, to urge him, purely in the interests of humanity, to interfere and save the slaveholders from the ruin which their own arrogance and folly has brought down upon them, has written a long letter to the London *Times* on the same subject. He devotes a large portion of it to showing the utter incompetency of Gen. GRANT, and the entire failure of every movement which he has made. Mr. SPENCE thinks that GRANT has governed his movements "by studying not the art of war, but the New-York papers;" but we must disclaim this praise entirely. Mr. SPENCE, perhaps, might learn something, if he would, by studying our journals, but Gen. Grant has relied upon other sources of inspiration in this campaign, as he did in his campaign at Vicksburgh, which the rebels and their friends pronounced an utter failure, as they do this one.

Having disposed of GRANT, Mr. SPENCE next takes up SHERMAN, and writing as he did just after the affair at Kenesaw, he says that that General has "suffered a disastrous repulse;" his position "is full of peril;" FORREST "will soon be heard of in his rear," and his choice is "whether to make a disastrous retreat, or to hold on and be hemmed in by armies in front and rear." But Mr. SPENCE, after all, has a secret anticipation of another result, for he speaks about SHERMAN'S next march bringing him to the Chattahoochee, "a formidable river to cross," and about the fortifications of Atlanta, and comes to the conclusion that "it might have been wise had JOHNSTON drawn him further into the State."

It is quite singular, and speaks well for Mr. SPENCE'S wisdom, that, before he wrote JOHNSTON had come to the very same conclusion, and drew SHERMAN clear down to that "formidable river" at one pull. By this time also FORREST had been "heard from," and routed by Gen. SMITH. But even then SHERMAN refused the choice which Mr. SPENCE offers. He declined either to retreat, or to "hold on and be hemmed in," and the speedy fall of Atlanta promises to ring as loudly and unpleasantly in the ears of these English humanitarians as the music of the organ-grinders does in those of the literary men in London.

Passing from the military to the financial position, Mr. SPENCE is even stronger than before. "Bankruptcy approaches with steady step." It is true, he says, that the people in Germany continue to buy Federal stocks, but the old Continental currency was not paid, and therefore these stocks will not be.

And so Mr. SPENCE assumes "that the utter failure of the Federal operations cannot be far distant;" and the conclusion which he comes to is: "Let the maritime Powers conjointly tender their mediation. If rejected by the officials, it would give the Peace party the rallying point it needs. We are now at a crisis in this terrible history."

We do not see what the use is of any mediation, if affairs are as Mr. SPENCE represents. If there is nothing for us of the North but speedy bankruptcy and defeat on every hand, why should Mr. SPENCE be exerting himself to save us in this way? What sort of a friend is he to his rebel masters, when he would snatch away the palm of victory just as they are about to win it? What does he care if we—"the most credulous of all civilized people"—choose to go on for four or forty years more?

Mr. SPENCE may be right in thinking that his proposed mediation "would give the Peace party the rallying point it needs." But it would not give them votes or success. And there will be no mediation. The time fixed by Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. MASON when GRANT and SHERMAN have both been defeated, has not yet come, and meantime PALMERSTON'S couplet about the danger of "a bloody nose" will prevent the realization of Mr. SPENCE'S wishes.

A PHILOSOPHIC COMMUNITY.—Since the party fight over the Danes and Germans in both Houses of the British Parliament, the ferocious excitement of the nation over the wrongs of Denmark has died away as effectually as if everything had been set to rights with that unfortunate country. Judging from the tone of the Liberal press—including in that category *Punch*—one would suppose that Lord RUSSELL'S diplomacy had put European affairs generally upon satisfactory basis. The congratulations of the multitude of friendly organs which Lord PALMERSTON appears to have at his service, seem to vary between a pleasing conviction that England has been kept out of war, and a quiet feeling of exultation that the Tories have been well beaten in a party fight. Copenhagen correspondents of the London press represent that this sort of thing is but indifferently well relished by the Danes. But that is a small matter. The self-complacency of the better portion of England is satisfied; and *Punch's* principal cartoon gives a perfect illustration to the prevailing popular feeling, by representing DISRAELI, the bully of St. Stephen's Academy and the plague of poor JOHNNY RUSSELL, in full receipt of a sound thrashing from GLADSTONE, the young chevalier of the school, and the protector of helpless urchins of the Russell class generally. DERBY looks on, through his spectacles, in the distance, sullen and discomfited, and DISRAELI, as usual, gets some drops of comfort from Mrs. Gamp, the inspiring genius of the *Standard* newspaper.

Not a single daub in the picture goes to illuminate the prime subject of the quarrel, or to connect it with the wrongs of Denmark or the triumph of her invaders. But such as it is, it depicts that happy indifference of feeling which has gained possession of the public mind of England, in place of the feverish passion of a bare month ago. That indifference, in the absence of anything else, must be held, we suppose, to comport with a thoroughly philosophic temperament. As such it challenges our admiration.

Past and Future Fourth of July Orations.

The London *Times* thinks that there is one part of the orations which have been given by our speakers on the Fourth of July, which might henceforth be abandoned, to wit:

"That which contains the historical reminiscences of the revolutionary war, and the invectives against poor old GEORGE III. and his unhappy Ministers and Generals. The people of sense and good taste in the North must begin to think by this time that the world has heard enough about the Stamp Act and the Tea-tax, the threatened Legislatures, the imprisoned citizens, Lord NORTH, the Hessians, the Indian allies, the devastated country, the occupied and oppressed towns and the various individual outrages, which, with more or less truth, are laid to the charge of the British. For seventy years these things have made the staple of every American school history, and have taught each child in the Union to feed and cherish hatred against the land of his forefathers."

The *Times* is partly right. We suspect that henceforth our Fourth of July orations will have less of "invective against poor old GEORGE III. and his unhappy Ministers and Generals," but we doubt very much whether they have any less of the "historical reminiscences of the Revolutionary War." They may take up more and more the principles which were involved in those Revolutionary struggles, and the lives and examples of the great men who lived and died in the midst of them. There are lessons there which can never wear out. This generation, and those which come after it, can never be too familiar with the trials and the victories of those days, for they were trials well borne for the sake of principle, a stout adherence to which brought the victories which made those days glorious; and we trust it will be long before our Fourth of July orators will be silent on such points. But even if we were desirous of continuing to teach our children, as the *Times* says we have done, "to feed and cherish hatred" against England, we should say no more about the Stamp Act or the Hessians. We have now an entirely new set of grievances, which are no less capable of use in that direction than the old ones, and which, by their freshness, would accomplish a great deal more. We could talk, if we would, about the howl of exultation with which England greeted the rebellion of a parcel of slaveholders, the indecent haste with which she declared them to be belligerents, without even a consultation with the representative of the Government which they hoped to see overthrown. We could talk about the active aid which Englishmen have afforded, whenever they could, to the rebels; the pirates which they have put afloat to destroy our commerce; the studied misrepresentation of any and everything which could tell in our favor; the greedy gathering up of every falsehood which could be told against us; the eager longing for our destruction, which makes the days seem long to so many throughout the land of our forefathers, till they hear of the final defeat and overthrow of our armies, who, contrary to all hope and prophesy, and reason even, in English minds, continue to carry forward victorious banners; the rejoicings over our defeats, the long faces over our victories, the sword subscribed for, to be given to a pirate who never fought but one fair fight, and then threw his sword into the sea after he had surrendered, and all the other "individual outrages which, with more or less truth, are laid to the charge of the British." We mistake the feelings of our people greatly if the events of the last three years do not almost entirely drive out of their view those old outrages, except where they trace the connection between the spirit which led to them and that which has prevailed in England for these last years.

But we hope for better things than all this. As our past Fourth of July orations did not dwell exclusively upon Lord NORTH and the Hessians, &c., but delighted to recall the position occupied by CHATHAM and BURKE, and that band of men who with them maintained in England the contest for the same principles which our fathers fought for, against her power, on this continent; so our people in future years will dwell with delight upon the names of COBDEN, and BRIGHT, and WILKS, and the Duke of ARGYLE, and those noble men who have fought in our day the same battle of liberty on English soil, with pen and tongue, that we have been compelled to fight in our own land with rifle-ball, and bayonet and shell. But we do not think that our future Fourth of July orations will sound any more pleasantly in Tory ears than our [illegible]

The Future of Denmark.

The inability of the conference to bring about a compromise between the belligerents, and the indisposition of the Western Powers to succor King CHRISTIAN, have proved fatal to the autonomy of Denmark. There can no longer exist a Danish Monarchy in the old sense of that term. If the war continue, the Cimbrian realm will be soon as completely dismembered as Poland; will be soon as utterly blotted out of the map of Europe, *politically*, as is the unfortunate country of Sobieski; and even though the Glucksburg mission to Berlin should lead to peace, still that peace will have to be purchased by concessions on the part of Denmark which will destroy her independence and nationality.

To escape from the calamities which the diplomacy of Earl RUSSELL brought down on her, she will be constrained either to renounce all claim to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, or, for the sake of preserving those Duchies, to sanction her own absorption into the Germanic Confederation. Now, if she surrenders Schleswig and Holstein, she will be a party to her own dismemberment, and will henceforward possess no more political influence in Christendom than the atom Republic of San Marino; while, if she purchases peace by entering the Bund, she must abjure her autonomy and nationality, and forfeit all right to be regarded in the future as a Scandinavian Power. Galling, however, as this would undoubtedly be to Danish pride, it is, nevertheless, in all probability, the very best course which Denmark could pursue under the circumstances. Should she consent to become a member of the Teutonic Confederation, she will not only preserve Schleswig and Holstein by so doing, but at once attain preeminence, by virtue of her fleet, as the great naval Power of Germany. This proud position ought to more than indemnify the Danes for loss of individuality and humiliation of race, and the advantages which would accrue to them from union with the Bund are growing so apparent, even to themselves, that it is rumored Prince JOHN has been authorized by the Copenhagen Cabinet to propose the admission of Denmark into the Confederacy as a means of setting all difficulty at rest. If the Prince has been empowered to make any such proposition to the Court of Berlin, it may be regarded as proof that the new Danish Minister is a man of more than ordinary sagacity, since nothing but good can result to Denmark from an offer of the kind. If the proposition has been made, and the Great Powers raise no objection to it, then the German States will eagerly grasp at it, for the sake of the extensive seaboard and formidable navy which they will acquire thereby; and thus Denmark will escape from the dangers and disasters of the pending war, and attain to additional influence as a member of the Bund. While, if France and England protest against any such annexation, the very least they can do will be to help Denmark to get out of those difficulties in which their tergiversation involved her, and from which they will not suffer her to extricate herself in her own way.

Whether the Western Powers will agree to aid Denmark, even in the case assumed, is doubtless uncertain; but if they do not aid her, in order to prevent the German frontier from being extended to the North and Baltic Seas, and the German people from becoming a great naval and commercial Power, there is no earthly consideration in existence which can induce them to do so—and Denmark must submit to her fate, must abjure the pride of nationality and race, and be content hereafter to figure only as a member of the Teutonic Bund.

The Anglo-Maorian War.

The war in New-Zealand, so far from expiring, is expanding in its proportions, and rapidly assuming a very serious aspect.

The British, under Gen. CAMERON, have recently sustained the severest reverse that they have yet experienced since the outbreak of hostilities.

After the natives had forced their way out of Orakau, they retired to Tauranga, the chief stronghold of the Ngaputi tribe, and situated on the eastern coast of the island. Thither they were promptly followed by the British Commander, with an army of some 1,500 or 2,000 men, who were supported by a naval squadron of five ships, under Commodore Sir WILLIAM WISEMAN. Tauranga consisted of two pahs, about 1,000 yards apart, connected by a covered way, and surrounded by rifle pits, and an inner line of wooden palisade, masked by branches of trees and bundles of vaupo. Its Maori garrison was said to number 800 warriors.

Early on the 29th of April CAMERON opened fire on the native fortress with thirteen heavy guns from the ships, and continued to pour shot and shells into the devoted place for nine consecutive hours. Had the Maories devised no means of protecting themselves from this murderous fire, they must have been annihilated or driven from their position thereby. But their talent for strategy had served them well on the present occasion, and in a series of subterranean casemates, they lay secure and unharmed, while the deadly tempest raged—lay there till the British had advanced to storm the pah, and were actually within its precincts. Then they started from their underground lair, and poured volley after volley into the disordered and dismayed ranks of the Pukchas, who fled panic-stricken, leaving over one hundred of their comrades killed or wounded in the hands of the victors. The Maories retired in the night from Tauranga, and when Gen. CAMERON and his troops took possession of the abandoned pah the next morning, its sole occupants were the dead or disabled British, an unusual proportion of whom were officers, who had fallen while endeavoring to rally their men.

The *double*-barreled fowlingpiece and tomahawk were the arms with which the natives had achieved this bloody triumph—arms which in irregular warfare, and, when wielded by men who are the equals of the whites in physical power and courage, are deemed superior to the musket and bayonet of the soldier.

The victorious Maories who hardly lost a man in the encounter, have, of course, betaken themselves to some other formidable position, where they are now, doubtless, busily engaged preparing more work for Gen. CAMERON and the British. From the turn the war is taking, indeed, it seems probable that the wholesale confiscation schemes of the colonists will not be realized for some time, but as the Imperial Government and Parliament seem disposed to make the quarrel their own, and have recently appropriated a *million sterling* to enable their New-Zealand representatives to meet the expenses of this iniquitous war, there can be no valid reason alleged why the Colonists at the antipodes should not contemplate the situation with equanimity.

The Degrees Conferred by Yale College.

Yale College, as has already been announced, has conferred her degree of LL. D. this year on Gen. BARNARD, of the Topographical Engineers, and Dr. HENRY A. DUBOIS, formerly of this City, but of late a resident of New-Haven.

This venerable institution is very chary of her honors, seldom granting more than one LL. D a year, and never more than two. CHARLES SUMNER received the honor last year, and Secretary SEWARD the year before. The recipients of this, her highest literary dignity, must be deemed to have distinguished themselves in science or the arts, and the eminent services of Gen. BARNARD are too well known to the public to require elucidation at present. It will be remembered that very recently he was selected by Government to succeed the lamented TOTTEN as Chief of the Engineer Corps at Washington, but declined the appointment in favor of Col. DELAFIELD.

Dr. DUBOIS is an alumnus of Columbia College, of this city, and was graduated in the class of 1827, of which Gov. FISH took the first degree. He was educated a physician, commencing his studies under the eminent Dr. JOHN WATTS, of this city, and perfecting them in Europe, where he attended the Universities for several years. On his return to this country, he marrried a daughter of PETER A. JAY, and removed to Ohio, where he laid out and built up the village of Newton Falls, in Trumbull County.

Removing to New-Haven, some years since, for the education of his sons, he devoted his time to literary pursuits, and has made valuable contributions to the reviews and publications of the day. Among these, his "Examinations of Essays and Reviews" was written at the urgent request of Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, and appeared in the *Church Review* of New-Haven. It was a complete annihilation of the infidel and dangerous sophistries of those literary essayists of Great Britain. That distinguished scholar, FRANCIS CLOSE, Dean of Carlisle, "who reads an American book," was so impressed with its power and merit that he immediately republished it in England, giving it, in his eulogistic preface, the preference over the ablest efforts that had appeared in Great Britain to arrest the spread of doctrines subversive of our faith in Revelation. This republication of Dr. DUBOIS' pamphlet was constantly referred to in the Ecclesiastical Court on the impeachment of these heretical divines, "colossal men," as they were called. The service thus rendered to Biblical literature, by Dr. DUBOIS, has been rewarded by Yale College with her highest testimonial of merit, awarded him at this commencement.

The Late Gen. McPherson.

PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH.

From the Nashville Union, July 26.

Through the kindness of Major YOUNG, Engineer on Col. LOWE'S Staff, who learns the particulars from Gen. MCPHERSON'S staff officers, we are enabled to furnish the following particulars:

Gen. MCPHERSON'S department held the left of the line in the fighting before Atlanta. The corps were arranged in echelon.

The General had ridden from left to right in superintending the advance of his skirmish line, and was returning again to the right, when a party of rebel bushwackers, in ambush, ran from their covert, between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and crying out: "There they come, give them hell," fired. A couple of staff officers and two orderlies accompanied the General, all of whom escaped except the General, who fell and expired almost instantly, the ball having cut the aorta. The enemy rushed forward to rifle the body. Officers and orderlies meeting Col. STRONG, Inspector-General, and Capt. BUELL both of Gen. MCPHERSON'S Staff, accompanied by a few orderlies, related the circumstance. Col. STRONG instantly drew the party into line and ordered a charge. This handful of brave and impetuous men, regardless of the foemen in front, dashed gallantly ahead and drove off the thieving enemy, and, while Capt. BUELL with his revolver kept them at bay, Col. STRONG, assisted by the orderlies, lifted the nude body, stripped of every article of clothing save a glove and sock, to his own horse and bore it safely from the field. Beneath the light glove covering the left hand was a diamond ring which the vandals failed to discover, and which will be forwarded to the General's friends in Ohio.

This is one of the most gallant little episodes of the war, and Col. STRONG'S daring and determined charge for the body of his loved chief is worthy of the pen of history's poet.

THE FUNERAL AT NASHVILLE.

The funeral of Major-Gen. JOHN B. MCPHERSON on yesterday was one of the most imposing military displays that Nashville has ever witnessed. The ovation was a deserved one, for few men held a higher position in the esteem of the country, and a nearer position to the hearts of his men than Gen. MCPHERSON. At the time of his death, he was a Brigadier-General in the regular army and a Major-General of Volunteers. He was killed in a reconnoissance near Atlanta, by a fatal shot through the heart, it is supposed from the rifle of some rebel sharpshooter. Gen. MCPHERSON was a native of Ohio, a graduate of West Point, and regarded as one of the ablest Generals in the Army of the Southwest. The body of this gallant and ill-fated officer was received here at the Chattanooga depot early in the morning, and was received by the Tenth Tennessee and the Fifth United States Artillery, and a cavalry regiment. The order of the procession was as follows: First came the cavalry, and then the Tenth Tennessee, with the band of the Thirteenth United States Regulars. Next came several officers not known to us, including a Major-General. Next came the band of the Tenth Tennessee, followed by the First Middle Tennessee Guards. The United States Fifth Artillery, with their splendid batteries, came next before the hearse, where was the coffin of the illustrious dead, covered with the national flag. Following the hearse came the pall-bearers, with crape upon their arms and swords. Among them were several Brigadier-Generals. Next came the riderless horse of the dead hero, led by attendants. The empty boots, with the useless spurs, were placed in the stirrups, and the splendid animal seemed to chafe and fret that his master no longer occupied the saddle. A hack came next with Gen. MCPHERSON'S Staff. After the carriages rode a large number of commissioned officers who are stationed in the city, and who joined the procession to pay their tribute of respect to the dead hero. These were followed by the carriages of private citizens. The procession was nearly fifteen minutes in passing the Commercial Hotel, on its way to the Louisville depot. A special train will leave for Louisville, bearing the remains on their way to the now desolate home of the gallant and mourned MCPHERSON.

Rebel Outrages in Kentucky—Retaliation—Business Regulations.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 30.

Gen. PAINE, commanding this district, has sent a noted rebel, of Paducah, into the country to inform the people that for every outrage on Union citizens' lives and property, rebel sympathizers shall be treated in like manner. In addition to the orders already reported, Gen. PAINE has directed that none but loyalists shall trade in the district; that no banks, except at Cairo, shall pay out money or receive deposits, without special permits. He has also taxed wealthy Secessionists $100,000 for the benefit of soldiers' families living in West Kentucky.

—James P. Holcomb, of Virginia, one of the Confederate peace negotiators, was for a while a student at Yale College, in the class which graduated in 1840. He resided several years in Cincinnati, and is known as the author or editor of several law treatises. He is at present Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, and was a member of the last Richmond Congress.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

The Plot to Form a Northwestern Confederacy.

FULL DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

Names of Those Said to be Implicated.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 28.

AN AVERRED CONSPIRACY.

In April, May and June last a number of prominent citizens of St. Louis, and other parts of Missouri, were arrested by order of Provost-Marshal SANDERSON, but on what charge did not transpire. The matter excited considerable comment and inquiry, which abated, as some were released with assurances that the suspicions against them proved groundless, while others were set free on bond or retained in custody for future examination. Latterly rumors have been rife that there was much more in the occasion of these arrests than had been imagined; that, in fact, a cunningly concealed but dangerous conspiracy had at length been found to exist, the full nature and extent of which the authorities had much difficulty in determining. The matter weeks ago became a topic of conversation in the better informed circles in St. Louis, but evident reasons forbade public reference to the subject. Within the last week the previously indefinite reports have taken shape, and though no authentic disclosures have been made, it is now no secret as to what, substantially, the suspected organization is, nor who is in full possession of the proofs. The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing briefly on the 22d inst., first gives publicity to the principal points.

It now appears that the arrests referred to—some made as early as last April—grew out of reliable information of the existence of an extensive secret organization contemplating a distinct and effective movement to coöperate with the armed rebels in the overthrow of the Government. The clue was gained by Provost-Marshal-General SANDERSON as early as last March, and has since engaged his laborious and careful attention, producing an investigation in which voluminous testimony has been taken, and numerous additional arrests have been made, both in the city and elsewhere.

Of the citizens arrested a number were refused parole and bond, and continued imprisoned. It now leaks out that those men have been found to be influential officers of an extensive association coöperating with a smaller one in rebeldom, *looking to the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy* (!) and including as part of the programme the forcible ejection of Mr. LINCOLN from the executive office! The details of this matter might relieve the statement of any improbability arising from the apparent hopelessness of such an enterprise, but doubtless for good reasons they are not at present permitted to be published. Col. SANDERSON has, we understand, unraveled the plot, not without the expenditure of much time and patience as well as labor, it being necessary with extreme caution to gain the introduction of trustworthy Unionists into the coucils of the suspected parties. The testimony collected, embodying the reports of his agents and proceedings of the secret "Lodges" or "Temples," cover, it is said, a full ream of foolscap paper, and has been transmitted, in a report to Gen. ROSECRANS, to the authorities at Washington.

The projects of these conspirators in this department have, of course, been "headed off," and it is to be hoped that they will be disposed of in like summary manner elsewhere.

The evidence is said to implicate many public men, and proves the organization formidable and dangerous if undiscovered. One of the arrested parties vainly offered a bond of $500,000 for his release.

The gathered facts warrant the belief that the following may be relied upon as a tolerably correct exposition of a conspiracy whose numbers, treasonable purposes, and effective organization, are certainly calculated to startle the loyal people of the country, and to excite grave apprehensions of a fresh peril:

THE ORDER.

The order is a secret one. It is called by different names in different localities or States, and is known among its members by these initials written thus: O. A. K. Its real object is to embarrass and thwart the administration of the General Government in the conduct of the war, and overthrow the Government if that be necessary to secure the supremacy of the order. Its professions as well as its purposes are different in different States; thus, while it professes and proclaims a war policy in New-York, Pennsylvania and other States, in Ohio and other Western States it is for peace; so while in the eastern section of the Union it is clamorous for the restoration of the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," in the western its undisguised object and avowed policy is the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy.

ITS PRINCIPLE, AND OATH.

The aim and fundamental principle, if principle it may be called, upon which the organization is founded, and which is incorporated in the oath or obligation of every degree taken by any member thereof, is that the chosen officers of our Government have usurped authority, and they claim it not only as their right, but as their duty to resist those officers, and if needs be to expel them by force—in plain, unvarnished English, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is an usurper, and that it is not only their right, but their duty to drive him out of the White House. It is claimed by them, and so explained in the oath or obligation itself which they take, that such resistance to the existing functionaries of the Government is not revolution, but only the assertion of right. To make this point more clear, the following extract from the oath is given:

"In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American theory, Government can exercise only delegated powers; hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer the Government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as *usurpers*."

The meaning of this, to leave no doubt, is explained in the same obligation still further by these words:

"The reference to inherent power, as also to existing necessity, on the part of the functionary for the sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power by him, we will not accept in palliation or excuse."

ORIGIN.

The origin of the Order is traced to the Southern Confederacy, and it has been erected upon the ruins of "the Knights of the Golden Circle," which at one time was extensive among officers of the rebel army, and their sympathizing secession friends in the loyal States. That order having been thoroughly exposed—its rituals, signs, grips, &c., made known to the public—it became necessary to organize something in its stead.

STERLING PRICE THE CHIEF.

The result of the effort, it would seem, was the Order of American Knights, of which Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, of the rebel army, became the chief, known by the title of Supreme Commander, while a distinguished demagogue and agitator, from Ohio, sojourned at the City of Richmond, in exile, he, it would seem, was fully enlightened in the mysteries, objects and purposes of this sublime rebel Order, and submitted to all its rights and privileges as a member.

VALLANDIGHAM IN IT.

The next step was a gigantic conspiracy between himself and the rebel authorities, to inaugurate another rebellion in the loyal States to separate the West from the East, and thus give aid and comfort to the Southern rebellion. To do this he was made supreme commander of the northern section of the order, embracing the loyal States, and was assisted to make his escape through the blockading fleet to Canada, whither he fled to establish his headquarters and commence the organization of the Northern section of the order of traitors.

HIS WORK IN CANADA.

Soon after the arrival of this infamous traitor in Canada, he had a conference with the master spirits of those in affinity of feeling and sentiment with him from the loyal States, especially those of the West. The names of those visiting him there at the Clifton House are all known and preserved, to be furnished to the public whenever occasion may require that it should be known who the conspirators are that early met in conclave, upon foreign soil, to confer with him and aid him in the organization of this secret league of sworn traitors. It is not necessary now to enumerate, but prominent among those visitors may be given the names of such men as WILLIAM B. REED, of Philadelphia; GEO. H. PENDLETON and GEO. E. PUGH, of Ohio; CHRISTIAN KRIBBEN, of St. Louis; WILBUR F. STOREY and MERRICK, of Chicago. Facts and evidences are at hand throwing a flood of light on the object of the visits there, and the results following from the conference, which in due time, no doubt, will reach the public eye.

On the approach of Fall, and after having had all the interviews and conferences at the Clifton House, and concluded his arrangements for the organization of the order in the different loyal States, the supreme commander of the northern section changed his headquarters to Windsor, Canada West, where he could have more free and unembarassed intercourse with its members in the Western States.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SECRET ADDRESS.

About the 1st of January last he issued an address to the lodges or temples throughout the loyal States, of which a published copy has been obtained, and which discloses freely the treasonable character of the Order. It may not be out of place to give some quotations from it, to show the character of the Order and the treasonable purposes its members have in view. Here is one extract:

"Brothers, again renew your solemn vows! Swear at your hearthstones—at the altars consecrated to your household gods! Swear in the holy sanctuary where your fathers worshipped—at their tombs and by their sacred memories—that [there quoting the language of the obligation of the order] 'I will at all times, if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed in my own country. First of all, against any armed monarch, Prince, potentate, power or Government *usurper*, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a Government for themselves of their own free choice, in accordance with, and formed upon, the eternal principles of truth! This I do promise without regard to the name, station or designation of the invading power, whether it shall arise from within or come from without.'"

Here is another quotation, also the language of the obligation of the order:

"That I will never take up arms in behalf of any monarch, prince or government which does not recognize the sole authority of power to be the will of the governed, expressly and distinctly declared—nor in any cause or service as a mercenary; thus have you sworn at the altars of your order, in the presence of your God and the brothers assembled. The time is near when these vows must be redeemed. The despotism which has crushed us under its iron heel so long is the *Government usurped*, which is found in arms and waging war against our noble States, and would degrade them from sovereignties to the mean condition of dependencies of a centralized power."

These extracts are in themselves sufficient, but another is added:

"Such a picture, gloomy, dark and blood-marked, the contemplation of which mantles with the rush of shame the cheek of manhood, is exhibited upon every spot of our once bright and beautiful land which has been pressed by the vandal feet of the Federal army. Brothers! You, the noble gallant men, citizens of the great States within the bonds of brotherhood which are yet unscathed by the flames of war, to you I appeal. Contemplate the picture thus but too dimly sketched, and say, while you so invoke the God of truth and justice *to witness the sincerity of your vows*, this picture shall not be reproduced on our homes and fair fields."

And, lastly, there is still another:

"To be prepared for this crisis now approaching, we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm. To be successful when the storm comes, we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed."

MEETINGS OF THE GRAND COMMANDERS.

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States took place in the City of New-York on the 22d of February last. Its object was to organize an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day which had been fixed on which the draft for the raising of troops was to be made, but no definite plans or purposes, owing, perhaps, mostly to the absence of the Supreme Commander of the Northern Section, were agreed upon. The names of the conspirators thus assembled are, however, known. They are watched, and may be taken care of in good season. Failing to arrive at any definite conclusion, an adjournment was had for the purpose of having a consultation with this leader, in exile in Canada West. A convocation of the Grand Commanders of the different States was accordingly held at the headquarters of the Supreme Commanders, at Windsor, in the beginning of April last. Among those in attendance was the celebrated Abbe MCMASTERS, of New-York; CHARLES L. HUNT, of St. Louis; LAFAYETTE DEVELIN, of Indiana; and a number of others, whose names will reach the public at the proper time.

THE DEGREES.

The programme agreed upon at Windsor, in the beginning of April, will be given after adding some further remarks in regard to the character of the organization—its degrees, the first being published in one pamphlet, the two next in another, copies of which have been obtained, and the contents of which will, no doubt, at the proper time, find their way into the newspapers. The first degree seems to be a weak and diluted dose for novices who may have squeamish stomachs. The great mass of the members of the order are admitted only into the mysteries of it thus far, the leaders thus securing their support without endangering themselves by allowing their followers to know too much of their treasonable conspiracy. Once thus entrapped under the solemnity of an oath, those of the first degree become the blind and ready instruments of the more intelligent, knavish and traitorous, who are admitted to the mysteries of the higher degrees. The lodges or temples have a list of members in the nature of a lodge muster-roll, copies of which have also been obtained, and are in themselves a curiosity to look at. These rolls one would suppose to be a list of members of a literary association, while those understanding its real meaning would readily know that a member marked down as having a copy of the St. Louis *Republican* was the owner of one rifle, and that he who was set down for two copies of the St. Louis *Union* was the owner of that number of revolvers, and so on.

THE OBLIGATIONS.

The obligations of this order are of a truly astonishing character. A few extracts from them will show their nefarious character.

"I solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any person or persons, by sign or signs, word or words, nor in any other manner, the ceremonies in which I have just taken a part, nor the names, nor persons who have participated with me, nor any single word nor thing, which I have heard or have seen herein."

* * * * * * *

"I do solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any one, any or either of the signs, hails, passwords, watchwords, initials, cyphers, emblems, insignia, nor signs manual, of the M. E. D.—O. A. K.—except to prove a man claiming to be a member of that degree."

* * * * * * *

"I do further solemnly promise that I will, at all times, in all places, yield and observe a prompt obedience, without remonstrance or question, to every mandate, command, order or request, of any immediate Grand Commander, in all things touching or relating to the purposes of the O. A. K., if in my power to do so."

* * * * * * *

"I do further solemnly promise that whensoever the principles which our order inculcates shall be assailed in my own State or county, I will defend those principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned me by the competent authority of our order" * * * "that I will never pronounce the name of this order in the hearing of any man, woman, or child, except to a member of this order whom I know to be such; that I will ever have in most holy keeping each and every secret of this order which may be confided to me by a member, either within or without the temple, and rather than reveal which I will consent to any torture, *even unto death by torture*."

* * * * * * *

"I do further promise that I will at all times, if needs be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed—in my country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power or Government *usurper*, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a Government for themselves, of their own free choice, in accordance with, and founded upon, the eternal principles of truth. This I do promise without reservation or evasion of mind, without regard to the name, station, condition or designation of the invading or coercing power, whether it shall arise within or come from without."

* * * * * * *

"I do solemnly promise and swear sacredly to observe, perform and keep, with a full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent that the penalty which will follow a violation of any or either of these my solemn vows will be a *shameful death*."

THE SIGNS, ETC.

The signs, passwords, &c., being of a changeable character, it is not worth while to describe at length. As originally organized, the password of the first degree was "Nu-oh-lac," being the word Calhoun spelt backwards. That of the second degree was Webster. The signal of distress is "Ochone," "Ochone," "Ochone." The street sign of recognition is given by placing the hand of the left arm on the right breast, and raising the right to an angle of forty-five degrees, with the shoulder on a right line with them.

The grip is a full grasp of the hand, with the index finger so extended as to rest upon the wrist of the person addressed. The toe of the person desiring to be recognized is also placed at the hollow of the foot of the other. This order has also badges by which members recognize each other, which are worn in various ways and manners—in many instances as neckties; samples of these have also been obtained, and the house that imports them in this city ascertained.

ACCOUNTS OF STRENGTH.

There are different accounts of the strength of this organization among the members themselves. At a meeting not long since, held by Wayne Lodge or Temple, in this city, the Grand Worthy, in his lecture to the newly initiated, gave an account of the condition of the order and its rapid progress in numbers and strength, in which he stated its membership to be as follows: Between 20,000 and 30,000 in Missouri; nearly 150,000 in Illinois, of whom 80,000 were well armed and organized; 100,000, in Indiana; nearly 100,000 in Ohio, of whom one half were well armed and organized; in Kentucky, from 60,000 to 70,000, in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, already very strong, are rapidly on the increase. In Michigan, Iowa, and other Western States, not yet very strong, nevertheless making rapid progress. A principal officer of the organization in New-York State, where it is known as the McClellan Minute Men, has stated its strength in that State to be over 200,000.

MEMBERS ARMED.

It is one of the requirements of the order that all its members should be in the possession of arms, and these are enumerated, as well as the amount of ammunition he may have on the muster-roll of his lodge or temple.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme agreed upon at the Supreme Council, at Windsor, in Canada, in April last, as gathered from the proceedings of the different lodges, was as follows: VALLANDIGHAM, at the meeting, announced his determination to secure his election and represent his old Congressional District in Ohio at the Democratic National Convention then called to meet at Chicago, on the Fourth of July. Starting out with this determination, the conspirators then resolved he should go to Chicago *nolens volens*. While there he was to make a speech proclaiming the doctrines of the order—in other words, pronouncing the existing administration of the Government to be a power usurped, which the people had not only a right, but which it was their duty to expel, and if needs be by force; it was, in fact, to inaugurate a rebellion in the Free States, in all of which he was to be sustained and supported by the order. The Grand Commanders of the different States were to be there, each with a thoroughly organized and fully armed trained band, or body guard, who, when assembled, were to form an army corps to defend VALLANDIGHAM, and, by force of arms, resist all interference with him. This step, it was believed, would precipitate the people in each free State into an armed conflict with each other: and it was to be the signal to the members of the order throughout the States to unite in open resistance to the lawful authorities. The trained bands who were thus to be gathered together were to go there only in pairs or squads, so as to excite no suspicions in the localities from which they came. The incredulous may regard this statement, considering the appearance of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio before the time fixed for the National Convention at Chicago, as affording in itself evidence of its unreliability; but, so far from this being the fact, the real state of the case need but be known to make it proof conclusive of its truthfulness. The explanation of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's sudden return to Ohio is to be found in the fact that he was on the point of being defeated as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. A large portion of his own friends shrank from taking a step which they feared would involve him and them in ruin, and they resisted, therefore, with all their power and might, his election to that Convention. So well was he aware of it, and so thoroughly had he become satisfied of it, that nothing but his own personal appearance in the Convention on the day of its assembling would save him from defeat, that he resolved upon the feat which he performed. He appeared at Hamilton just before the Convention proceeded to the election of delegates, made his speech, and the result was his election by acclamation. This is not a matter of conjecture, but the most indubitable evidence is at hand, such as cannot be gainsayed either by himself or by his friends, or any one else—of the truth of the history thus given of his return to his home. As already stated, the programme agreed upon for VALLANDIGHAM's demonstration at Chicago, if it were suppressed, would lead to a general conflict between the people throughout the Free States. Members of the Order were expected to rise, kill, or make prisoners of the civil and military authorities, such as Governors, commanders of armies, commanders of departments, districts, posts, forts, etc., etc., seize the arsenals, arms, public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown and the revolution complete. But more of this hereafter, in its more appropriate place.

SMUGGLERS AND MAIL CARRIERS.

Under the auspices of this secret organization regular lines of smugglers and mail carriers have been established, and are now being carried on between the rebel and loyal States. In many instances rebel women—some of them of character and standing in society, and not a few of them outwardly professing to be loyal—are engaged in this treasonable business; some of these have been ferretted out, arrested and punished in this department, and others are now in prison awaiting their trial.

THE GRAND COMMANDER IN MISSOURI.

The Grand Commander of the Order in this State is CHARLES L. HUNT, a native of this city, but for years the Belgian Consul here; CHARLES E. DUNN, holding the position of Superintendent of Public Lamps of this city, is the Deputy Grand Commander; GREEN B. SMITH is the Grand Secretary, and T. JEFFERSON JONES, the Grand Counsellor. All these have been arrested and (except HUNT) are now in confinement in Gratiot-street Prison. Many others who were most active, and holding high positions in the order, have also been arrested and are imprisoned or under heavy bonds for their good behavior and to appear for trial when called for. But for these arrests at the proper time, thus throttling the hydra-headed monster before it could culminate in the treasonable conspiracy, there would have been, in all human probability, sad scenes of havoc and destruction in this already devastated department.

A number of those thus arrested have been examined under oath, and not one of them has as yet so far respected his oath as to acknowledge any knowledge or membership of such an order, though enough witnesses are at hand and ample proof at command to establish their membership and participation in the order beyond all question. One main feature of the order is thus verified in the conduct of its own members, namely, that it is a deliberate system of falsehood and deception, striking at the very root of society and government, taking away all props of safety and protection.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

A large list of the members of the order in the different States is in the possession of the Provost-Marshal-General of this department, and also of the Government at Washington, giving the names of the master spirits and the active members not only in this department but in all the States. The publication of that list and of the additions which are still daily being made, cannot fail to create consternation among the traitorous conspirators.

ATROCIOUS CONCLAVE IN ST. LOUIS.

No attempt is made in the official report to give particulars, the details being given in documents accompanying it, which make about a ream of legal cap. This fact, taken from one of the accompanying documents, is, however, specially referred to in the report as coming from a member of the order who was present as an eye-witness to the proceedings, at a meeting of the Lodge at the corner of O'Fallon-street and Broadway, over which Dr. SHORE presided, who is now in Gratiot-street Prison. A member named HARRIS, known by the soubriquet of "*Bloodthirsty* HARRIS," made the murderous proposition to establish a secret police to patrol the streets of the city every night and kill every soldier they should encounter. This fiendish proposition was early and boldly made in the Lodge, attended by over a hundred members, and was deliberately received, considered and discussed, without a single voice being raised in condemnation of its atrocious character. Several approved it, and it was finally passed over, not because of its atrociousness, but because the general sentiment of those present seemed to be that such a slaughter would be premature, and that the order was not yet sufficiently strong successfully to carry out the measure. This, in itself, is referred to as proof conclusive of the bloody character and designs of the order.

ASSASSINATIONS IN MISSOURI.

It is further stated that numerous cold-blooded assassinations of military officers and Radical Union men in the Military District of North Missouri, especially along the western border, have taken place, and been undoubtedly perpetrated at the instigation of the order, and by members of it.

EXPLANATION OF MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

Another fact is referred to, to show the workings of the order. At a meeting of one of the lodges, held at the corner of Webster and Fifth streets, on the 25th of May, a Major HARRIS, of Cooper County, formerly a rebel officer, but now an inmate of Gratiot-street prison, made a speech, in which he stated that he had been traveling through Illinois and over the district of North Missouri, and gave a glaring account of the prosperous condition of the order wherever he had been. He regarded its condition in St. Louis as rather lethargic, but spoke in high terms of praise of its energy and activity in the counties of Callaway, Boone, Howard, Chariton and Cooper. The greatest difficulty experienced by the officers in those counties, he said, was to restrain the members of the order from arising before the proper opportunity should arrive. He had found the same difficulty to exist in the State of Illinois, and appealed to those present to take no hasty steps, but to await the official call of their Grand Commander. He spoke of Gen. PRICE in the most eulogistic terms; said he had been in constant communication with him, MARMADUKE, and the rebels in Arkansas. He expected and looked for a raid from MARMADUKE. When he came all should hail and support him as a friend and savior. He referred minutely to the condition of North Missouri; said that all the United States troops had been sent off to the front, and that the enrolled militia would amount to nothing, and could not be relied upon by the Government. He looked upon a rebel raid, therefore, as an easy matter. Two hundred Southern men could, even now, march from the Kansas line to the Mississippi, and take all the United States troops in the district. He gave detailed accounts of the posts where United States troops were stationed, and the number at each, also the points of easy access and passage where none are stationed; thus showing the minute details to which the order gives its attention, and the powerful lever it wields to interfere with and defeat military operations.

CIRCULATION OF DOCUMENTS.

The report goes on to show that the order is also used for the circulation of books, documents and publications of various kinds inculcating rebel views and sentiments. Agents belonging to the order are employed in the various States, for this purpose, and immense numbers are being secretly circulated by them. Prominent among those thus circulated are: *Pollard's Southern History of the War; Official Reports of the Confederate Government; Life of Stonewall Jackson*; articles from the *Metropolitan Record*, and a number of other documents.

THE REBEL RELIANCE.

The order, it is affirmed, is in truth the great lever used by the Rebel Government for the army operations. Members of the Southern section of it, under the control of Gen. PRICE, meet and confer with members of the Northern section, under the control of VALLANDIGHAM, with perfect impunity.

BEAUTIES OF THE AMNESTY.

The Department of Missouri, it is alleged, is filled with rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order. They come professedly as deserters from PRICE's army, take the oath of allegiance, and then go to work to organize lodges and engage in aiding and abetting the rebellion. This is stated to be the result of a well-settled policy of the rebel authorities. Many who avail themselves of the amnesty oath are given furloughs or leaves of absence for the express purpose of thus operating. This fact is, as is in a subsequent part of the report shown, fully corroborated by the testimony of those who belong to the southern section of the order.

SAFE COMMUNICATION.

Another means of immense power for rebel operations which this order affords, is the perfectly safe communication of important information between the two sections. On this point Col. SANDERSON says he speaks from his own knowledge and experience. He has repeatedly had information, which he obtained from his agents belonging to the order, days before those not belonging to it, or the public, had any knowledge of it. He instances the retrograde movement of STEELE's army from Camden to Little Rock, which was known to him in this way three days before the intelligence reached the loyal States, or was made known to the public. So, again, information of the contemplated raid of JOHN MORGAN into Kentucky became known to him at least ten days before his public appearance in that State.

M'CLELLAN MINUTE MEN.

In New-York this order is known as the "McClellan Minute Men." In its general object and purpose it is the same as the O. A. K. A member of the latter can gain admission into the former. It is, in fact, the same thing with another name, and only adapted to the locality in which it exists, having for its professed object a support of the war policy; which profession is meant only to catch votes, and, having secured them and obtained power, to be thrown aside and exhibit its real object and purposes.

CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is a singular fact that the recent call for a so-called "Conservative National Convention," at Chicago, at the same time fixed for the Democratic Convention, was signed by B. F. STEVENS, who is the Chief Secretary of the McClellan Minute Men.

THE OATH OF SECRESY.

CHARLES L. HUNT, Grand Commander in Missouri, having been arrested and imprisoned, was afforded the opportunity of making a statement under oath. Being a man of character and standing, it was believed his case would afford a test as to the binding obligation of the order not to disclose anything in regard to it. Having proof conclusive not only of his membership, but as to his being chieftain of it in the State, his denial of its existence, or being a member thereof, is regarded as a strong proof of the weight attached to the obligation taken by the members thereof.

WHAT HUNT ADMITTED.

The result of the examination was all that was anticipated. He acknowledged having been at Windsor in Canada, in April, at the very time of the meeting of the Supreme Commanders, going there in company with another whose name he declined to give, but who, it is known, was LAFAYETTE DEVELIN, of Indiana, Grand Commander of that State; that while there he was in consultation with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and others, whose names he also declined giving; that while there Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made known to himself and those with him, his determination to return to the United States in defiance of the public authorities, and that his mode of accomplishing that object then, was to come to Chicago and attend the National Democratic Convention; but he wholly ignores and denies all knowledge of such an order, or that he is a member of it.

UNWITTING TESTIMONY OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

In addition to the vast amount of testimony as to the existence and operation of this grand conspiracy against the Government in the loyal States, are statements of the most important and conclusive character, to which is attached the highest importance, because they contain testimony coming from members of the Southern section of the Order—persons who had no knowledge whatever of the detection of its existence, North or South, and who could not by any possibility have had any information from personal intercourse with members of the Northern section as to its character in the loyal States. One of the statements is from a rebel prisoner in confinement in Gratiot-street Prison, who in the prison made the acquaintance of a fellow-prisoner, named CHARLES E. DUNN, who was arrested and placed there because he was kown to be the Deputy Grand Commander of the Order in Missouri. DUNN informed this prisoner of this fact, and initiated him into the mysteries of the first degree thereof. He further informed him very fully of the objects and character of the Order. All agree in the account given of it by Col. SANDERSON. Yet these members, when under examination on their oath, solemnly averred their ignorance of the existence of any such order, or being members of it.

Another perhaps still stronger and more conclusive instance of the truth of all that is alleged by Col. SANDERSON is produced by him in the statement of Mary Ann Pittman, which is annexed to his report. She was a rebel officer in the command of FORREST, was captured just before the massacre at Fort Pillow, and has been held in confinement as a prisoner ever since. She could have no intercourse or conversation with members of the Northern section, nor could she have any knowledge of the information possessed by Col. SANDERSON on the subject, and yet, by reference to her long and clear statement—covering some fifty pages of foolscap paper—it will be seen that the character which she gives to the order, of which she admits she is a member, is expressly, and in the minutest details, just such as was obtained from the other sources and those belonging to the national section.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER IN MISSOURI.

The origin of the Order in Missouri is as follows: A man named WILLIAM DOUGLAS was sent by Gen. PRICE to this Department, who, in conjunction with CHARLES L. HUNT, the Belgian Consul, introduced it under the plausible disguise of a land association. It was first called the Corps de Belgique. HUNT himself, in his sworn examination before the Provost-Marshal-General, after his arrest, admitted DOUGLAS' connection with him as a land agent; that DOUGLAS was on a land locating tour through the State during the Fall of 1863 and Winter of 1864, and that he received no pay or compensation for it. This same DOUGLAS was, early in the Spring, traced by the Provost-Marshal-General to one of JACKMAN's camps of guerrillas in the interior of the State, from whence he came to this city, where he was in constant communication with Mr. HUNT; and after having obtained money, he purchased forty six-shooting revolvers, which he designed carrying back to camp. He accordingly started off on the railroad train west one night, and was arrested on the train by two detectives, who were sent for the purpose by the Provost-Marshal-General, when they found the forty revolvers snugly packed in a barrel in the express car. HUNT employed the counsel to defend him. DOUGLAS has since broken out of prison and is again at large.

VARIOUS NAMES.

The organizations of this order are known by different names in different localities, but the members belonging to them are enabled, by signs and grips, to know and recognize each other in all parts.

FEDERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE MEMBERS.

Proof has been obtained that there are officers in the Federal army who belong to this order, and that these officers when captured by the rebel army are unceremoniously turned loose again, because they are believed by the rebels to be of more service to them in their own lines than they could be as prisoners.

MEMBERS AT WASHINGTON.

Proof has also been obtained that persons belonging to this order, and rebels, in fact, are holding positions in all the departments at Washington, who act as spies, and are aiders and abettors of the rebel Government. Through these the rebels are not only advised of all the movements and purposes of the Government, but also furnished by those in the Treasury Department. It forms a part of the main features of the order to introduce some of its members into all the different branches of the Government, not only at Washington, but also throughout the States and Departments—in all telegraph, express and other public offices.

PRE-INFORMATION.

Proof was also obtained early in June of the contemplated simultaneous demonstration of the Southern armies upon Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri about the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention on the 4th of July, in anticipation of a general rising of the Northern section of the order, consequent upon the difficulties it was supposed would ensue through the efforts of VALLANDIGHAM to appear at Chicago at the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. How that information has been verified, the events which have taken place since afford ample evidence.

REBEL DESERTERS.

It is further established, beyond a doubt, that there is a general understanding and policy acted upon by the rebel commanders, especially in the trans-Mississippi Department, to have a number of spies within our lines, especially in Missouri, by giving them leaves of absence to go home into the States among their families and friends, and those so permitted to go home, are instructed by their officers how successfully to pass through the lines without being molested. With these instructions they start for the North, and upon reaching the nearest Federal post represent themselves as deserters and take the amnesty oath. They then commence their operations as spies and smugglers, and at the same time it was the understanding that they should join in the rise with the members of the order, which was expected to take place about the fourth of July.

THE M'CLELLAN MINUTE MEN.

Of the real character of the "McClellan Minute Men" in New-York and some other States, and its identification with this Order, there is abundant evidence. Its signs and rituals have been obtained, and its workings and objects are well understood. Its National Secretary frankly admitted—supposing himself to be speaking "on the square" to a member of the O. A. K.,—that it has assumed a support of the war policy only because "people are full of gunpowder and fight," and that those who represent its interests are to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war, but that, when once in power, they could soon throw off that policy and the war would be closed within thirty days after assuming the reins of Government, with such guarantees to the South as would satisfy them.

WOULDN'T BE SWAPPED IN THAT WAY.—The public will remember that some weeks since the wife of Brig.-Gen. CRAWFORD VAUGHAN, Confederate States America, of Monroe County, East Tennessee, was arrested at her house and sent North by the military authorities for her many and persistent acts of flagrant rebellion. This fact becoming known to the rebels in Upper East Tennessee, they determined to arrest the wife of some prominent Union man, to be held as a hostage, and singled out Mrs. JOHN NETHERLAND, of Rogersville, Hawkins County, East Tennessee. Her election coming to the ears of Mrs. NETHERLAND, she at once determined that she would not be swapped in that way, and placing her children in charge of their aged grandmother, she took a horse, and by two nights' and a day's ride, reached her husband, Col. NETHERLAND, in safety. Col. NETHERLAND was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1859, in opposition to ISHAM G. HARRIS, and his many friends throughout the country will be pleased to hear of the escape from the rebels of his most estimable lady, by an act of daring bravery which deserves, and will receive, the admiration of every one who appreciates true heroism.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

Fall of Rain.

In compliance with a request recently addressed to him, the learned Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has furnished the following facts in regard to the fall of rain during the last three months:

Fall of Rain as measured at the Smithsonian Institution in May, June and July, since 1859.

	May, Inches.	June, Inches.	July Inches.
1859	3.920	5.016	1.636
1860	6.660	2.270	2.810
1861	3.482	3.914	5.213
1862	2.226	4.913	5.378
1863	3.189	2.548	8.579
1864	5.133	0.805	0.600*
Mean	4.102	3.244	4.041

* This quantity is what has fallen up to date.

From this table it appears that the quantity of rain which fell in May last was greater than the mean amount for the last six years; and that the quantity which has fallen since the beginning of June is much less than the average for the same time in six years and also than for any one year since 1859.

Date and quantity of fall of rain since the beginning of May of the present year:

May. Date.	Inches.	June. Date.	Inches.	July. Date.	Inches.
2d	.680	5th and 6th	.645	1st	.190
11th	.257	11th	.100	2d	.060
12th	2.170	26th, 27th	.060	11th	.090
15th	.450			12th	.040
16th	.290			20th	.020
18th	.520				
19th	.010				
22d	.103				
24th	.140				
26th, 27th	.513				

The Secretary adds: "The idea has frequently been advanced that a drought may be interrupted by the firing of cannon, but a little reflection will convince us that neither the combustion of gunpowder nor the agitation of the air by a discharge of cannon, can furnish the moisture necessary to the production of rain. If, however, the air is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere in the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain, then a violent commotion or an upward current of air produced by a large fire may bring on a rain, which might, in some rare instances, not otherwise have fallen. In the case of the drought which we have had for the last six weeks, there was not sufficient moisture in the atmosphere to produce a rain. Even on Saturday and Sunday morning the air was remarkably dry, and therefore the moisture from which the rain of Sunday night was precipitated must have been wafted from a distance by the northeast wind, which commenced blowing from that direction at about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning."

Two Ladies Drowned while Bathing.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 30.

Mrs. MARGARET TINKER and Miss GRACE GILMORE, both young ladies, were drowned in Waltham yesterday while bathing.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

The Great Fire IN MEXICO, N. Y.
HERRING'S SAFES.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM.

MEXICO, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GENTS: At the time of the late disastrous fire at this place, the HERRING SAFES belonging to the County of Oswego, and occupied by the Surrogate, contained all my valuable papers, placed there for safe keeping. I had therein
$2,500 of Five-Twenty U. S. Bonds, about
$500 in Currency,
together with mortgages, notes, will, inventory and vouchers of the estate of the late O. H. Whitney, representing and accounting for value equal to
$50,000.

All these passed through the fire in perfect safety. The greenbacks are yet "legal-tender," and the papers are hardly discolored, envelopes and postage stamps are yet fit for use, and the Five-Twenty Bonds are in as perfect condition as when they passed the hands of the printer. The safe was in the second story, fell to the cellar, and there lay until it could be removed, preserving its contents, as above stated, through the hottest fire ever known in our unfortunate village.

Respectfully yours, D. W. C. PECK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES and HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized iron, for sale only by
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia,
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DODD—BASSETT.—On Thursday, July 28, by Rev. M. D. Crawford, Mr. JAMES M. DODD and EMMA, second daughter of Ebenezer Bassett, all of this City.

DIED.

ACKER.—On Friday morning, July 29, after a short and painful illness, ELIZABETH VAN ORDEN, widow of the late Jacob Acker, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Gregory, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., No. 790 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment. Boat leaves foot of 30th-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Aug. 1.

ARMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 29, of consumption, CHARLES ERNEST, eldest son of Charles Arms, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 49 Sands-st.

BOGERT.—On Friday evening, July 29, LYDIA, wife of Albert G. Bogert, at No. 52 Bank-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at 9½ o'clock, from the R. D. Church in King-st., without further notice.

BRIGGS.—On Thursday evening, July 28, MARY B., wife of Charles A. Briggs, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Jane-st., on Sunday afternoon, July 31, at 2 o'clock.

HAVILAND.—On seventh day, seventh month, 30th, DANIEL G. HAVILAND, after a long illness, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on third day next, (Tuesday, Aug. 2,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

PETTENGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, SARAH H., the beloved wife of Samuel M. Pettengill, aged 36 years.

The funeral services will be holden on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Clinton-av., first house [illegible] from Myrtle-av., previous to the removal of the body to Mount Auburn for interment.

PETERS.—On Saturday, July 30, GUSTAVUS CONOVER, youngest child of Samuel T. and Josephine Peters, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his parents, No. 276 Lexington-av., on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—On Saturday, July 30, from wounds received June 3, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., aged 26 years.

The members of Class of 1859, of Columbia College, the friends of the deceased and those of his father, Philip Reynolds, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st.

YOUNG.—On Saturday, July 30, of dropsy of the brain, WILLOUGHBY THOMPSON, only son of J. Thompson and Carrie G. Young, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 91 East 35th-st., on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 457.—July 30, 1864.
12, 1, 25, 63, 9, 5, 16, 18, 59, 6, 45, 13.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 458.—July 30, 1864.
6, 32, 67, 73, 39, 71, 42, 31, 62, 40, 51, 22, 56.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 361.—July 30, 1864.
27, 31, 6, 50, 37, 2, 59, 14, 56, 64, 62, 55.
CLASS 362.—July 30, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 31st inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. Dr. J. L. HODGE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. JACKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends are invited. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *What is it to be on the Lord's Side?* And at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of Mary and Martha.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. JOHN W. SARLES, D. D., Pastor—between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.—Rev. Mr. LORRIMER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Louisville, Ky., will preach on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, 28TH-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., will speak in the above place on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M. Rev. Dr. GRAHAM and others will address the meeting. Singing by the school.

TWENTY-FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Near 16th-av.—This Church will be open for Divine service and a sermon, please God, every LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, through the Summer. Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will officiate.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be no preaching SUNDAY NIGHT. The closing exercises of the Sabbath School will take place in the church at 4 o'clock SUNDAY AFTERNOON, when addresses will be made by Mr. THEODORE TILTON and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutger's Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. on SUNDAY. Rev. ELLIOTT D. TOMKINS will preach at 5 P. M.; the morning service is discontinued for the present.

REV. WM. FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Fourth Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—UNION HALL, CORNER OF 23d-st. and Broadway.—"ELIZABETH," this divinely eloquent trance-speaker and wonderful clairvoyant medium, will discourse at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. At 3 in the afternoon there will be a conference circle.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., Assistant Missionary Secretary, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. MARCUS WILSON.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 31, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Conscience*; Evening—*The Royal Preacher.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service, sermon and the holy communion in this church on SUNDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. R. H. BARNES, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at the 7½, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services, the latter being for deaf-mutes. Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE, D. D., of Trinity Church, will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. The Rev. ELLIOT D. TOMPKINS will preach in the afternoon.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder WM. ROWORTH, and at 3 P. M. by Geo. STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Services every Sunday at 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., the afternoon for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at each service.

W. S. CAMPBELL WILL PREACH TO the Advent Church, who worship in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, July 31, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. LEWIS E. MATSEN, OF MADISON, Wis., will preach in the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, July 31. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. SELLA MARTIN "PASTOR" WILL preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THERE IS ONE PLACE WHERE THE pure word of God is preached. It is in HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., S. S. SNOW. Seats free. Strangers invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH WILL BE open for MORNING service only on SUNDAY, and during the month of August. Rev. G. TALMAGE will preach SUNDAY at 10½

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY, IN LEFFERTS PARK, Tompkins and Gates avs. Love Feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. WALSH. De Kalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, run near the park.

REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL PREACH in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, SUNDAY, at [illegible] A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE ROUSSEAU EXPEDITION.

Great Destruction of Rebel Property—2,000 Prisoners Captured and Paroled—800 Mules and Horses Picked Up—900 Contrabands Carried Away—450 Miles Made in Fifteen Days—Over 200 Rebels Killed and Wounded—Our Loss not over 30—Safe Arrival at Marietta on the 22d.

From the Nashville Union, July 27.

We are indebted to OSCAR REESE, attached as clerk to the headquarters of Col. PATRICK, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, for a full and interesting account of the late expedition of Gen. ROUSSEAU, from the hour it left Decatur till it arrived at Marietta, on the 22d instant. Mr. REESE accompanied the expedition, and took ample notes of every transaction of importance.

THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition was not so large as many supposed, consisting of 2,000 men, all told, and embodied in the following organizations: First Brigade, commanded by Col. PATRICK; Fifteenth Iowa Cavalry, Maj. BAIRD; Fourth Tennessee, Maj. STEVENS; and a section of Battery E, First Michigan Light Artillery. Second Brigade, commanded by Col. HAMILTON; Ninth Ohio, Col. COOKE, and the Eighth Indiana and Second Kentucky.

THE START.

The expedition started from Decatur at 1 o'clock on the evening of July 11, and proceeded a distance of ten miles, meeting a few bushwhackers on the way, who occasionally fired from behind trees, and then fled after the most chivalrous style.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

The expedition crossed Sand Mountain and marched thirty-four miles. A few prisoners were captured from among the bushwhackers. The raiders reached the village of Summit about dusk, when Capt. ELKIN, of ROUSSEAU'S Staff, at the head of forty men of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, charged upon a party of rebels, captured seven, and took forty muskets; he likewise burned some cotton belonging to the rebel Government, and which had been stored there that it might be safe from the "cussed Yankees."

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Col. HARRISON led the advance, and was fired upon by guerrillas, before he had passed the picket, but fortunately none of the balls took effect. The rebels were routed, and our force proceeded without further molestation to "Rich Valley," a distance of forty miles, where it encamped. A rebel mail was captured but we were not informed of its contents.

On the route, at a place having the classical and euphonious name of "Shake Rag," a rebel pawnbroker was captured with $160,000 in rebel shinplasters of almost every description, including some State money.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

Broke up camp at 4 A. M., and took the Ashville road. A large amount of rebel stores, placed at different points by the impressment of officers previous to sending to the army, were found and burned.

In the evening, as the command neared Coosa River, bushwhackers appeared, firing on both flank and rear. In the skirmishing, Capt. CURR, of Company D, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, was killed, and Capt. J. C. WILCOX, of Company H, same regiment, was wounded. Our forces encamped, soon afterward, on the north bank of the Coosa, and during the night the first brigade, commanded by Col. PATRICK, crossed the river.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

The expedition started down the river, one brigade on each side of the stream. On reaching a ford, four miles below, the same crossed by Gen. JACKSON, when, in 1814, he defeated the Creek Indians, the second brigade commenced crossing, but were immediately fired upon from behind rocks, bushes, &c., on the opposite bank. The rebels were commanded by Gen. CLANTON, and numbered several hundred men, chiefly dismounted cavalry. Our forces reached an island and entirely sheltered themselves, and returned the rebel fire with effect, killing and wounding several, when Col. PATRICK rushed down upon CLANTON and completely routed him, with a loss of thirty-five killed and wounded, and twelve prisoners. Among the killed were CLANTON'S Adjutant-General and three other officers; and among the captured, were one Colonel, one Major and five line officers.

ROUSSEAU then took up his line of march toward Talladega, which place he reached late in the evening, driving in the rebel pickets and keeping up a skirmish with them all night. About seven miles this side of the place, an important iron mill was destroyed, while the raiders scarcely moved a mile without burning more or less cotton.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Entered Talladega early in the morning, and captured and paroled one hundred and forty convalescents. Considerable quantities of commissary stores were also destroyed, when the march proceeded without further incident during the day.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

The expedition then headed toward Montgomery, following the road in the direction of that town till 5 o'clock in the evening, when it was within thirty-five miles of that place. The route was then changed toward Youngville, which place was reached at 6 o'clock P. M., where four rebel store-houses, well filled with bacon and corn meal, were fired and burned. The Tallapoosa was then reached, and crossed at Smith's Ford and Ferry, rendered famous by the exploits of Gen. JACKSON in 1814. Tents were then pitched on the south bank of the stream, and the soldiers rested for the night.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

The raiders then set out on the Dadeville road, and reached that town at 11 A. M. The Montgomery road was then followed again, when at 5 P. M. it was learned that Gen. CLANTON, with reinforcements, was coming out to meet them. The direction was then changed toward Loccopaca, and, after a few hours' marching, reached the town and went into camp for the night. This place is on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad, one hundred and thirty-five miles southwest of the former town. Here a depot, a railroad bridge, and several valuable public stores were burned. The night was spent in skirmishing with the rebel pickets and with guerrillas, the men sleeping on their arms.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

At this point the work of destroying railroads began in earnest. An expedition, consisting of four companies of the Fifth Iowa, and three companies of the Fourth Tennessee, was sent out under command of Maj. BAIRD, with directions to proceed in the direction of Montgomery, and if possible, strike and destroy a great trestle-work within twelve miles of the city. Another column, under Col. HAMILTON, was directed to proceed up the track, in the direction of West Point, as far as it was safe to go, that place being defended by a force speedily detached from Atlanta, consisting of from two to three thousand cavalry and nearly as many infantry, while ROUSSEAU, at the head of the main column, commenced destroying the road toward Montgomery, intending to meet Maj. BAIRD, who was to burn from the trestle-work eastward.

After working for several hours a messenger arrived at ROUSSEAU'S headquarters, announcing that BAIRD had been attacked by 1,500 infantry—convalescents, militia, conscripts, &c., who had been sent down from Montgomery. The main body of our men were soon on the ground, and in a hour the rebels had been driven back three miles, with a loss of sixty-five killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. By their retreat a large trestle and bridge were exposed and burned. Our forces then proceeded to Opelika, destroying the railroad as they marched.

HAMILTON was found at Notasulga, having destroyed twelve miles of track, a great number of bridges, captured a conscript camp with 400 prisoners, burned 150,000 pounds of tobacco, considerable quantity of bacon, camp equipage, &c. The army encamped near Auburn, and skirmished during the entire night. Reports were current during the night that the West Point force was approaching, but nothing was seen of them.

TUESDAY—JULY 19.

The next morning the expedition continued in the direction of Opelika, destroying more of the railroad, leaving not a rail in its place. At 11 A. M. the advance entered Opelika, and burned three Government store-houses, two railroad depots, one express office, one tool shop, seven cars filled with spades and nails, and large quantities of cotton and tobacco. A slight skirmish ensued, in which one man of the Fifth Iowa was killed.

At 5 P. M. the railroad was abandoned, the expedition taking the direction of Lafayette, and, when near that place, learned that the rebels from West Point were trying to cut it off, when we halted to form in line of battle. The rebels, however, mistaking our position, passed but a short distance ahead of ROUSSEAU, and proceeded to await him at another place. The march was continued until 3 A. M., when the men laid down to sleep for an hour, when on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

At 5 o'clock A. M. the bugle sounded again, and the wearied men were once more on the road. The advance was made on the Carrollton road, crossing the State line of Alabama and Georgia at 2 P. M. After traveling thirty-two miles, the men encamped for the night, and had a good rest, the first in two weeks.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

On the morning of the 21st the march was resumed almost due north. It was reported that Gen. CLANTON had passed Carrollton, to intercept our advance, and the course was changed toward Villa Rica, which place was reached at 7 P. M. The Fifth Iowa was attacked, while bringing up the rear, but no one was injured.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

At 9 A. M., our lines were reached, back of Atlanta—the Fourteenth Illinois being on picket. The joy of the wearied raiders at the sight of their friends, can be "better imagined than described." After halting for a time, ROUSSEAU proceeded to Marietta.

RECAPITULATION.

Our loss was less than thirty. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry lost five killed and fourteen wounded. The raiders traveled 450 miles in fifteen days, captured and paroled 2,000 prisoners, killed and wounded 200 of the enemy, captured eight hundred horses and mules, and as many able-bodied contrabands, tore up 31 miles of railroad track, destroyed great quantities of stores, cotton, &c. Thirteen depots were also burned, at various points, and a number of cars and one or two engines.

ALL ACCOMPLISHED.

All that Gen. ROUSSEAU was directed to do, was thoroughly accomplished. To Col. PATRICK, Major BAIRD, Col. HAMILTON, and to Capts. ELKIN and WILLIAMS, of his Staff, the General was certainly greatly indebted for efficient aid rendered.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Rebel View—The Confederate Commissioners Repudiated.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.

For the first time we have the pleasure of heartily approving a State paper of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is his letter addressed "To Whom it May Concern." It concerns Messrs. HOLCOMBE, C. C. CLAY and GEORGE N. SANDERS, and, we fondly believe, no other person or persons whomsoever. When officious individuals go creeping round by back doors, asking interviews with LINCOLN for "a full interchange of sentiments," it gives us sincere gratification to see them spurned, yes, kicked from said back door. To ABRAHAM we deliberately say "Bravo," or, if he likes it better, "Bully." Think of an ex-Senator from Alabama and a Virginia member of Congress—for we say nothing of the third "negotiator"—exposing themselves gratuitously, idly and unbidden to receive such an ignominious rebuff at the hands of the truculent buffoon of Illinois.

The eccentric procedure of these two gentlemen has all the air of a device of the ingenious SANDERS. He it was who, finding Mr. CLAY and Mr. HOLCOMBE traveling in Canada for their health, and sojourning at the Clifton House, bethought him of getting them into a correspondence about peace; and it was he who opened it himself by letter to no less a person than that sanguinary philanthropist, HORACE GREELEY, asking him (GREELEY) to procure a safe conduct for the party to Washington, and thence to Richmond. It appears that GREELEY, at first thinking this was a real embassy to offer submission, eagerly promised the safe conduct in the President's name. They replied they were not exactly and altogether plenipotentiaries; but had no doubt that "if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence" were communicated to Richmond, they or somebody else would be invested with full powers. And what were the circumstances disclosed? We learn this from a long letter of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, written after their repulse. The circumstances disclosed were nothing in the world except GREELEY'S unauthorized offer of a safe conduct. They say—and, in reading what they say, remember that it is two eminent Confederate gentlemen addressing a paltry Abolitionist editor, not having the presumption to write to the Emperor ABRAHAM himself—"exacting no conditions but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door that had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions, and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations." What right had they to even allude to propositions looking to the establishment of peace? Who commissioned them to interchange sentiments with LINCOLN? And what do they mean by causes of controversy and liberal negotiations? If these officious gentlemen had been received at Washington, and had been accredited from Richmond, we should have felt very nervous on the subject of those liberal negotiations. However, LINCOLN, as soon as he was informed there were such people looking about that back door, surmising that it was now partly open, though "previously closed," and parlying with a New-York editor in the hope of getting admittance—shut up the door with a bang right in their three noses, and warned them off by a notice—"To Whom it May Concern."

It is suggested that perhaps the cunning device of Mr. SANDERS was only a contrivance for helping the peace party in the enemy's country; that the answer of Mr. LINCOLN was just the very kind of answer which the "many-counseled" GEORGE expected, and that it is to be used to show how ferociously and unrelentingly the present Yankee Administration is bent on war, and repulses the slightest hint of peace. As usual with such excessively cunning schemes, this one not only defeats itself, but helps the cause which it was possibly intended to damage. To exhibit an Ex-Senator and member of Congress of the rebel States thus timidly crawling, by a roundabout way, to the footstool of the Emperor of the Yahoos, whining and sniveling about peace and "liberal negotiations," and haughtily refused even admittance to the sovereign presence, will serve, not the peace, but the war party, because it will be used to create the impression that the Confederacy must be in the agonies of death when two such distinguished legislators make so pitiful an attempt to reach the ear of offended majesty. If such was the idea, then in this case, as in the other, "those whom it may concern" have got what they deserve.

HAS any one seen Rev. Col. JAQUES and one EDMUND KIRKE? What are the detectives about? Here have been two spies, manifestly spies, "at the Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, on a secret mission;" and now, instead of being in Castle Thunder, KIRKE and the Reverend Colonel are in their own country, giving mysterious hints to the Washington correspondents about their three days' entertainment at Richmond, and about "two interviews" which they say they had with Mr. DAVIS. They cannot disclose "for the present"—these deep diplomats—what passed at those interviews, but "it is intimated"—and there is truly a startling fact—"that Mr. DAVIS would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy." Of course these two Yankees were spies, or else they wanted to sell something in Richmond which they had run through the lines; or probably they combined the two objects. Our passport system, we fear, is but little protection, and the detectives are not sufficiently vigilant.

Howsoever that may be, there is now certainly a renewal of those vague whisperings of peace, which have several times before circulated through society. Many think that peace is in the air. Peace and rumors of peace float around us, and men dream of peace at night. We have seen here unauthorized and officious persons, both Union and rebel, repair respectively North and South about the same moment, as it were, snuffing peace, as horses snuff water in the desert. If gold declines a little in New-York, even in the teeth of military disaster, the *News* says it is because there is a sort of instinctive feeling that we are on the eve of peace. This is not unnatural; the plain avowals of the enemy's press four months ago, that this year's campaign must be the final one, the near approach of LINCOLN'S bloody term, the imminent financial ruin of the United States, all combine to produce not so much a conviction as a presentiment, that we are soon to have peace.

And it may be so. Peace may be nearer to us than we think, and may come suddenly, though we cannot see precisely how. One thing, however, is clear. So desirable an event cannot be hastened by amateur negotiators "exchanging sentiments" with Mr. LINCOLN; nor by blockade-runners thrusting "interviews" on Mr. DAVIS; nor by any possible or conceivable correspondence had between GEORGE SANDERS and HORACE GREELEY.

The Late Fight at Snicker's Gap.

Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
NEAR SNICKER'S GAP, July 21, 1864.

On Monday, July 18, the regiment moved from Purcellville, Loudoun County, to Snicker's Gap, some seven miles. Along the route we found the remains of several burned wagons, some dead mules and the other debris of the rebel army which had passed on Saturday.

About four o'clock P. M. we filed right and went some distance down the Shenandoah River to endeavor to effect a crossing. The usual ford, the stream running along the immediate foot of the mountain, was occupied by the rebels, advantageously posted. At the point where the General decided to wade over, our skirmishers advanced and drove the enemy's sharpshooters, on the opposite bank, away. The water was waist deep. Across this our barelegged division, about four thousand strong, waded, forming a double line on the other side, with skirmishers well advanced. The first line was in a wheat field protected by a rise in the ground. The second line was on the edge of a river bank, behind a stone fence. In this line our regiment was placed.

Soon the enemy advanced in force. Our first line, being outflanked and slightly enfiladed by the rebel skirmishers, broke and ran through the second. It is not to be wondered at that the first line broke under a cross-fire. But after breaking, they fled shamefully through the second line, and rushed madly down into the river, where many, never looking for the ford at which they crossed, plunged in to drown. Of course many brave men fell into the second line and remained, but as an organization the rest fled and came not back. Under this the second line wavered. The Johnnies shouted and advanced. Some 1,500 of our dismounted cavalry of all regiments, armed as infantry, were posted in our line, and immediately on our regimental right. These flew pell-mell over the river with our first line, never firing a shot. It is a Bull Run panic, and if our line does not check the rebels it will be a Ball's Bluff re-enacted, our men being shot or drowned in the river. They pour over the stone fences and our heads like an inundation. Except the dastardly cavalry the line stands firm as a rock. The rebels shout, charge, reshout and recharge, but only come up to the edge of the rise fifty yards in front of us to get sweetened, (sugar of lead,) to drop on their faces, and not daring to rise again, to crawl back in the high grass. Thus we fight till dark, outflanked by superior numbers right and left. Finally, after one of their repulses the rebels retire to the woods in their rear. For some reason our commanders deem it advisable to retire, instead of reinforcing us.

Our whole loss, including those drowned in the panic missing the ford, will be about four hundred men. The loss of the enemy was greater, from the fact that they were the assailants and exposed. Owing to the excellent cover behind which our regiment fought, it loses slightly. The Twelfth was the last regiment to recross, and the highest praise is paid them by the broad-collars for coolness and steadiness. Col. THOBURN commanded during the fight. He exposed himself wherever the fire was heaviest, and there directed matters in person. Being all the time mounted, and therefore a mark, it is strange he was not struck. His Adjutant, Lieut. RIDER, of the Fourteenth Virginia, and an orderly, STOCK, CORMAN, of the First Virginia, were both wounded.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Sturgis' Official Report of his Defeat by Forrest.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes Gen. STURGIS' official report of his expedition from Memphis, Tenn., and his defeat by FORREST. It is dated Memphis, June 24, and says:

This expedition was organized and fitted under the supervision of the Major-General commanding the District of West Tennessee, and I assumed command of it on the morning of the 2d of June, near the town of Lafayette, Tennessee, in pursuance of Special Order No. 38, dated Headquarters District of West Tennessee, Memphis, May 31, 1864, and which were received by me on the 1st instant.

The strength of the command in round numbers was about eight thousand men, and composed as follows:

CAVALRY.

First Brigade—Col. G. E. WARWIN, Jr., Fourth Missouri, commanding; strength, 1,500.

Second Brigade—Col. E. F. WINSLOW, Fourth Iowa, commanding; strength 1,800, with six pieces of artillery and four mountain howitzers—the division commanded by Brig.-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.

INFANTRY.

First Brigade—Col. A. W. WILKINS, Ninth Minnesota, commanding; strength, 3,000 with six pieces of artillery.

Second Brigade—Col. G. B. HOGE, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, commanding; strength, 1,200, with four pieces of artillery.

Third Brigade—Col. E. BENTON, Fifty-Ninth United States Colored Infantry, commanding; strength, 1,200, with two pieces of artillery.

My supply train, carrying rations for eighteen days, consisted of 181 wagons, which, with the regimental wagons, made up a train of some 250 wagons.

My intentions were substantially as follows, viz.: To proceed to Corinth, Miss., by way of Salem and Ruckersville, capture any force that might be there, then proceed south, destroying the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Tupelo and Okolona, and as far as possible toward Macon and Columbus, with a portion of my force, thence to Grenada and back to Memphis. A discretion was allowed me as to the details of the movement, when circumstances might rise which could not have been anticipated in my instructions.

The incidents of the march beginning with the starting of the expedition June 1, are given. The following is the important part of the document:

FRIDAY, Friday, June 10.

Encountered the enemy at Brice's Cross Road, twenty-three miles from Ripley, and six miles from Guntown.

* * * * * *

At Ripley it became a serious question in my mind as to whether or not I should proceed any further. The rain still fell in torrents—the artillery and wagons were literally mired down, and the starved and exhausted animals could with difficulty drag them along. Under these circumstances, I called together my division commanders, and placed before them my views of our situation. At this interview, one brigade commander (Col. HOGE) and two members of my staff were incidentally present, also. I called their attention to the great delay we had undergone on account of the condition of the roads—the exhausted condition of our animals, the great probability that the enemy would avail himself of the time thus offered to concentrate an overwhelming force against us in the vicinity of Tupelo, and the utter hopelessness of saving our train or artillery in case of defeat, on account of the narrowness and general bad condition of the roads, and the impossibility of procuring supplies of forage for the animals. All agreed with me in the probable consequences of defeat. Some thought our only safety lay in retracing our steps, and abandoning the expedition. It was urged, however, (and with some propriety, too,) that inasmuch as I had abandoned a similar expedition only a few weeks before, and given as my reasons for so doing, "the utter and entire destitution of the country," and that in the face of this we were again sent through this same country, it would be ruinous on all sides, to return again without meeting the enemy. Moreover, from all the information Gen. WASHBURN had acquired, there could be no considerable force in our front, and all my own information led to the same conclusion. To be sure, my information was exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory, and had I returned, I would have been totally unable to present any facts to justify my course, or to show why the expedition might not have been successfully carried forward. All I could have presented would have been my conjectures as to what the enemy would naturally do under the circumstances, and these would have availed but little against the idea that the enemy was scattered, and had no considerable force in our front. Under the circumstances, and with a sad foreboding of the consequences, I determined to move forward, keeping my force as compact as possible, and ready for action at all times, hoping that we might succeed, and feeling that if we did not, yet our losses might at most be insignificant, in comparison to the great benefits that might accrue to Gen. SHERMAN by the depletion of JOHNSTON'S army to so large an extent. On the evening of the 8th, one day beyond Ripley, I assembled the commanders of infantry brigades at the headquarters of Col. MCMILLEN, and cautioned them as to the necessity of enforcing rigid discipline in their camps, keeping their troops always in hand, and ready to act on a moment's notice; that it was impossible to gain any accurate or reliable information of the enemy, and that it behooved us to move and act constantly as though in his presence; that we were now where we might encounter him at any moment, and that we must, under no circumstances, allow ourselves to be surprised. On the morning of the 10th the cavalry marched at half past five o'clock, the infantry at seven—thus allowing the infantry to follow immediately in rear of the cavalry, as it would take the cavalry a full hour and a half to clear their camp. The habitual rules of march were as follows, to wit: Cavalry, with its artillery, in advance; infantry, with its artillery, next; and lastly, the supply train, guarded by the rear brigade, with one of its regiments at the head, one near the middle, and one, with a section of artillery, in the rear. A company of pioneers preceded the infantry for the purpose of repairing the roads, building bridges, &c.

On *this* morning I had preceded the head of the infantry column, and arrived at a point some five miles from camp, where I found an unusually bad place in the road, and one that would require considerable time and labor to render practicable. While halted here to await the head of the column, I received a message from Gen. GRIERSON that he had encountered a portion of the enemy's cavalry. In a few minutes more I received another message from him, saying the enemy numbered some six hundred, and were on the Baldwin Road; that he was (himself) at Brice's Cross-roads, and that his position was a good one, and he would hold it. He was then directed to leave six hundred or seven hundred men at the cross-roads, to precede the infantry on its arrival, on its march toward Guntown and with the remainder of his force to drive the enemy toward Baldwin, and then rejoin the main body by way of the line of the railroad, as I did not intend being drawn from my main purpose. Col. MCMILLEN arrived at this time, and I rode forward to the cross-roads. Before proceeding far, however, I sent a staff officer back directing Col. MCMILLEN to move up his advanced brigade as rapidly as possible without distressing his troops. When I reached the cross roads, I found nearly all the cavalry engaged and the battle growing warm; but no artillery had yet opened on either side. We had four pieces of artillery at the cross roads, but they had not been placed in position, owing to the dense woods on all sides, and the apparent impossibility of using them to advantage.

Finding that our troops were being hotly pressed I ordered one section to open on the enemy's reserves. The enemy's artillery soon replied, and with great accuracy—every shell bursting over and in the immediate vicinity of our guns. Frequent calls were now made for reinforcements, but until the infantry should arrive, I had, of course, none to give. Col. WINSLOW, Fourth Iowa cavalry, commanding a brigade and occupying a position on the Guntown road, a little in advance of the Cross-roads, was especially clamorous to be relieved, and permitted to carry his brigade to the rear. Fearing that Col. WINSLOW might abandon his position without authority, and knowing the importance of the Crossroads to us, I directed him, in case he should be overpowered, to fall back slowly toward the Cross-roads—thus contracting his line, and strengthening his position. I was especially anxious on this point, because, through some misunderstanding that I am yet unable to explain, the cavalry had been withdrawn without my knowledge from the left, and I was compelled to occupy the line temporarily, with my escort, consisting of about 160 of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. This handful of troops, under the gallant Lieut.-Col. HESSE, behaved very handsomely, and held the line until the arrival of the infantry.

About 1:30 P. M. the infantry began to arrive. Col. HOGE'S brigade was first to reach the field, and was placed in position by Col. MCMILLEN, when the enemy was driven a little. Gen. GRIERSON now requested authority to withdraw the entire cavalry, as "it was exhausted and well-nigh out of ammunition." This I authorized as soon as sufficient infantry was in position to permit it, and he was directed to reorganize his command in the rear, and hold it ready to operate on the flanks. In the meantime I had ordered a section of artillery to be placed in position on a knoll, near the little bridge, some three or four hundred yards in the rear, for the purpose of opposing any attempt of the enemy to turn our left.

I now went to this point to see that my orders were executed, and also to give directions for the management and protection of the wagon train. I found the section properly posted, and supported by the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, with two companies thrown forward as skirmishers, and the whole under the superintendence of that excellent officer, Col. WILKINS, of the Ninth Minnesota. While here the wagon train, which had been reported still a mile and a half in the rear, arrived. It was immediately ordered into an open field near where the cavalry were reorganizing, there to be turned round and carried further toward the rear. The pressure on the right of the line was now becoming very great, and Gen. GRIERSON was directed to send a portion of his cavalry to that point. At this time I received a message from Col. HOGE that he was satisfied the movement on the right was a feint, and that the real attack was being made on the left. Another section of artillery was now placed in position, a little to the rear of Col. WILKINS, but bearing on the left of our main line; and a portion of the cavalry was thrown out as skirmishers. The cavalry, which had been sent to the extreme right, began now to give way, and at the same time the enemy began to appear in force in rear of the extreme left, while Col. MCMILLEN required reinforcements in the centre. I now endeavored to get hold of the colored brigade, which formed the guard to the train. While traveling the short distance to where the head of the brigade should be found, the main line began to give way at various points. Order soon gave way to confusion, and confusion to panic. I sent an aid to Col. MCMILLEN, informing him that I was unable to render him any additional assistance, and that he must do all in his power with what he had to hold his position, until I could form a line to protect his retreat.

On reaching the head of the supply train, Lieut.-Col. HESSE was directed to place in position in a wood the first regiment of colored troops I could find. This was done, and it is due to these troops to say here that they held their ground well and rendered valuable aid to Col. MCMILLEN, who was soon after compelled to withdraw from his original line, and take up new positions in the rear. It was now 5 o'clock P.M. For seven hours these gallant men had held their position against overwhelming numbers, but at last, overpowered and exhausted, they were compelled to abandon not only the field but many of their gallant comrades who had fallen, to the mercy of the enemy. Everywhere the army now drifted toward the rear, and was soon altogether beyond control. I requested Gen. GRIERSON to accompany me, and to aid in checking the fleeing column, and establishing a new line. By dint of entreaty and force, and the aid of several officers whom I called to my assistance, with pistols in their hands, we at length succeeded in checking some twelve or fifteen hundred, and establishing a line, of which Col. WILKINS, Ninth Minnesota, was placed in command. About this time it was reported to me that Col. MCMILLEN was driving the enemy. I placed but little faith in this report, yet disseminated it freely for the good effect it might produce on the troops.

In a few minutes, however, the gallant Col. MCMILLEN, sad and disheartened, arrived, and reported his lines broken and in confusion. The new line, under Col. WILKINS, also gave way soon after, and it was now impossible to exercise any further control. The road became crowded and jammed with troops, the wagons and artillery, sinking into the deep mud, became inextricable, and added to the general confusion which now prevailed. No power could now check or control the panic-stricken mass as it swept toward the rear, led off by Col. WINSLOW, at the head of his brigade of cavalry, and who never halted until he had reached Stubbs', ten miles in rear. This was the greater pity, as his brigade was nearly, if not entirely, intact, and might have offered considerable resistance to the advancing foe. About 10 o'clock P. M., I reached Stubbs' in person, where I found Col. WINSLOW and his brigade. I then informed him that this was the only organized body of men I had been able to find, and directed him to add to his own every possible force he could rally as they passed, and take charge of the rear—remaining in position until all should have passed. I also informed him that, on account of the extreme darkness of the night, and the wretched condition of the roads, I had little hope of saving anything more than the troops, and directed him, therefore, to destroy all wagons and artillery which he might find blocking up the road, and preventing the passage of the men. In this way about two hundred wagons and fourteen pieces of artillery were lost, many of the wagons being burned, and the artillery spiked and otherwise mutilated; the mules and horses were brought away. By 7 o'clock A. M. of the 11th we had organized at Ripley, and the army presented a quite respectable appearance, and would have been able to accomplish an orderly retreat from that point but for the unfortunate circumstance that the cartridge boxes were well nigh exhausted. At 7 o'clock the column was again put in motion on the Salem road, the cavalry in advance, followed by infantry. The enemy pressed heavily on the rear, and there was now nothing left but to keep in motion so as to prevent the breaking up of the rear, and to pass all cross-roads before the enemy could reach them, as the command was in no condition to offer determined resistance, whether attacked in the front or rear. At 8 o'clock A. M. on the 12th the column reached Collinerville, worn out and exhausted by the fatigues of fighting and marching for two days and two nights, without rest and without eating. About noon of the same day a train arrived from Memphis, bringing some two thousand infantry, commanded by Col. WOLF, and supplies for my suffering men, and I determined to remain here until the next day, for the purpose of resting and affording protection to many who had dropped by the roadside through fatigue and other causes. Learning, however, toward evening that the command at White's Station had information of a large force of the enemy approaching that place from the southeast, and knowing that my men were in no condition to offer serious resistance to an enemy presenting himself across my line of march, I informed the General Commanding distinctly by telegraph that I deemed it prudent to continue my march to White's Station; accordingly, at nine P. M. the column marched again and arrived at White's Station at daylight next morning.

This report having already become more circumstantial than was anticipated, I have purposely omitted the details of our march from Ripley to White's Station as they would extend it to a tiresome length, but would respectfully refer you for them to the subreports herewith inclosed:

CASUALTIES—CAVALRY.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	..	32	..	51	..	134	..	207
Second Brigade	..	12	2	52	1	59	3	123
Total	..	34	2	103	1	193	3	330

CASUALTIES—INFANTRY.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	2	38	10	145	25	811	37	994
Second Brigade	6	54	—	—	18	407	23	441
Third Brigade	1	109	3	131	8	160	12	400
Total	8	181	13	276	51	1,378	72	1,835

TOTAL INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	8	215
Wounded	15	379
Missing	52	1,571

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Officers	75
Enlisted men	*2,165

It is difficult to furnish any accurate estimate of the loss of the enemy, but they are supposed, by the principal officers of my command, to be fully as great as our own in killed and wounded, and by many supposed to largely exceed ours. I need hardly add that it is with feelings of the most profound pain and regret, that I find myself called upon to report a defeat, and the loss and suffering incident to a retreat at a point so far distant from the base of supplies and reinforcements. Yet there is some consolation in knowing that the army fought nobly while it *did* fight, and only yielded to overwhelming numbers. The strength of the enemy is variously estimated by the most intelligent officers at from 15,000 to 20,000 men. A very intelligent Sergeant, who was captured, and remained five days in the hands in the enemy, reports the number of the enemy, actually engaged, to have been 12,000, and that two divisions of infantry were held in reserve. It may appear strange that so large a force of the enemy could be in our vicinity, and we be ignorant of the fact; but the surprise will exist in the minds of those only who are not familiar with the difficulty (I may say impossibility) of acquiring reliable information in the heart of the enemy's country. Our movements and numbers are always known to the enemy, because every woman and child is one of them; but we, as everybody knows who has had any experience in this war, can only learn the movements of the enemy, and his numbers, by actually fighting for the information. That our loss was great is true, yet that it was not greater is due in an eminent degree to the personal exertions of that model soldier, Col. W. L. MCMILLEN, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, who commanded the infantry, and to the able Commanders under him.

While I will not prolong this already extended report by recording individual acts of good conduct, and the names of many brave officers and men who deserve mention, but will respectfully refer you for these to the reports of division and brigade commanders; yet I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by that excellent and dashing officer, Col. JOSEPH KARGE, of the Second New-Jersey Volunteers, in his reconnoissance to Corinth, and his subsequent management of the rear guard during a part of the retreat, fighting and defending the rear during one whole afternoon, and throughout the entire night following.

To the officers of my staff—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hoge, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Commanding escort; Capt. W. C. Ravaile, A. D. C. and A. A. G., whose horse was killed under him; Capt. W. C. Belden, Second Iowa Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. E. Caulkins, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. Samuel Oakford, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. Dement, A. A. Q. M.; Lieut. W. H. Stration, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, A. A. C. S.—whose names appear in no other report—I am especially grateful for the promptness and zeal with which my orders were executed at all times, and often under trying and hazardous circumstances.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed.) S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Maj. W. H. MORGAN, A. A. G., Headquarters District West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.

*Later information is, that owing to the return of stragglers, the loss is reduced to 1,700.—[EDS. COM.

ENTICING A SOLDIER TO DESERT.—Complaint was laid before U. S. District Attorney RUSBY on Saturday, against HENRY MCALPINE for enticing a soldier to desert. The deserter was his son, 17 years old, by whose affidavit it appears that MCALPINE was released from the State Prison in New-York in June last and came to New-York, where he met his son in the street, prevailed on him to accompany him to Newark, and there induced him to enlist as a substitute, having previously arranged with the boy a plan to enable him to desert at the first opportunity. The father instructed the child to desert on his first march, and to telegraph to him, promising to meet him and have him enlisted again, and as often as he could effect his escape. The boy deserted but was arrested in New-York, when he stated the above facts. Gen. DIX sent the boy to Provost-Marshal MILLS and the father was held in custody until the matter could be submitted to the District-Attorney here. Application was at once made to U. S. Commissioner WHITEHEAD, who issued a warrant, and MCALPINE was brought here on Saturday night and lodged in jail.—*Newark Advertiser, July 25.*

Obituary.

DEATH OF W. J. HOGE, D. D.

A recent Richmond paper contains the following notice:

"Died, at Dellwood, the residence of JAMES JOHNS, Esq., in the County of Chesterfield, on the morning of July 5, Rev. WM. J. HOGE, D. D., pastor of the Tabb-street Church, Petersburgh. His funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, (Rev. M. D. HOGE's,) this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock."

Rev. Dr. PRIME, in this week's *Observer*, gives the following sketch of the deceased:

"His father was a Professor in the College at Athens, Ohio, where WILLIAM J. HOGE was born about thirty-eight years ago. His father came to his death under singular circumstances. While sitting in his study he was seized with cramp in his thigh, which was so violent in its action as to break the bone, and his death was the result. WILLIAM was then a mere boy. He pursued his education and entered the ministry in Ohio, and was for some time pastor there, but subsequently went to Richmond, Va., and became associated with his brother, Rev. Dr. M. D. HOGE, in a Female Seminary. His pulpit talents immediately commanded attention, and inviting fields of labor were offered to him. He accepted a call to Baltimore, and there preached with great success. He was then elected to a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. His reputation as a preacher was spreading more and more widely. During the course of sermons in the Academy of Music in this City in the Winter of 1858-'59 he was invited to come here and preach. Several congregations had their attention previously turned toward him, and great interest was awakened in advance of his coming. An immense congregation, far beyond the capacity of the building, thronged to hear him. The platform was covered with the most distinguished clergy and laymen of the City. His sermon on the death of STEPHEN held the vast assembly in deeply solemn attention, and thousands were melted to tears. The Collegiate Dutch Church sought to secure him as one of their pastors. The Brick Church also called him. Other congregations made overtures to him, but he accepted the call to the Brick Church, as colleague with Dr. SPRING.

In the midst of these labors the rebellion burst upon the country. Dr. HOGE was not at once decided as to his course of action. His sympathies were with the South, but he hesitated as to the line of ministerial duty. On the 17th of July, 1861, he came to my study, and as it was at my invitation he had originally come to the City, he now asked my advice as to his duty—Should he go to the South

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Marathon	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MME. PUTNAM'S PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.

An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS.

$250,000

COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

$60,000 OR $100,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED Commission Produce House in this City wishes to negotiate for sixty to one hundred thousand dollars, in order to make advances on flour and grain. If satisfactory, would have no objections to admit a general or special partner, the capital to be furnished by installments as the business may require; unexceptionable references given and required. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 5,238 New-York Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.—Open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will be entitled to 6 months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Sec'y.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alvo. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE Brokers on the 20th inst., it was resolved that on and after the 1st day of August, 1864, the rates of brokerage on all purchases and sales of provisions shall be as follows: On oils and stearine, one per cent.; on all other articles, one-half of one per cent.

N. T. HUBBARD, Chairman.

H. W. CALEF, Secretary.

A YOUNG WIDOW WOULD LIKE TO meet with a party of gentlemen to join her in taking a furnished house. Address WIDOW, Station G, Broadway, for three days.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECOND-hand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY; sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to F. BAKER, No. 24 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN, Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.—By J. E. HALSEY & Co.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4,

At 11 o'clock, (to close the estate of W. H. Tibbals, deceased,) on the premises Nos. 20 and 22 COMMERCE-STREET. MACHINERY—Consisting in part of one 6 horse steam engine and boiler complete, shapeing and iron lathes planer, punching machines, jig and buz saws, mortising machines, forges, furnaces, shafting, belting, pullies, anvils, vices, &c. Also one Singer's sewing machine; also stock of paints, oil, varnish, brushes &c.; also, lease of building above mentioned. The machinery is all of the manufacture of ROGERS & Co., Norwich, Conn., and worthy the attention of buyers.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER, ENGLISH or Scotch, in a private family two hours from town; the best recommendations indispensable. Apply on MONDAY at 11 o'clock, to Mr. J., at the Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands driving in the City, and the care of horses; best of references required. Address L. C., Box No. 486 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address R. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,200	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The new steamship GOLDEN RULE, of the Central American Transit Company Line, will sail for San Juan del Norte, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August proximo, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR at San Juan del Sur, for San Francisco.

For passage only apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship YAZOO.

GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWELL, Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART—5th-av., corner of 44th-st. Horses, carriages and harness will be received on MONDAY, Aug. 1, for the opening sale, which will be duly announced in future advertisements.

N. B.—Responsible grooms will be in attendance at any railroad depot or steamboat landing to take charge of horses or carriages upon receipt of telegram, or letter advising of their arrival.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons; also, small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND FAVORite barge HARVEST HOME and others, with steamboats such as desired; also St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley Grove. Excursion office, No. 322 West-st., corner of Barrow-st. H. B. CROSSETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED IN A LEGITIMATE, WELL established manufacturing business, now paying a large per cent. (a monopoly.) Address EXTENSION, Box No. 3,269 Post office.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M. and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 10; 6:10 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 3:50 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A FINE, EXTRA-WIDE, THREE-STORY and attic house, with four lots of ground, on south side of President-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, built in the best manner, plate-glass in windows, all the modern improvements, parlors and halls frescoed. Would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brownstone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, belts, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb avs. Price $8,000. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

GOLD PRICES.—FOR SALE, THIRTY COTtages at $1,300 to $1,800; ten elegant dwellings, with 4 to 16 lots each, $2,500 to $8,000; garden farms and country seats, with 5, 10 or 17 acres, near East New-York, improved and unimproved.

CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED, beautifully situated on East River, in Upper Ravenswood. For particulars address McB. S., Box No. 72 Astoria, L. I.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of a comfortable home in a private French family, can have, with excellent board, a large front room with closets; house situation first-class; references required. Apply at No. 162 West 25th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

WILL BE HELD ON THE 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $600, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1¼ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra, $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Weschester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO CAN give the very best of references, desires to give French lessons; would go into the country, if necessary. Address A. F. Z., Box No. 1,638 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION wanted by the year for a boy 4½ years old, within 30 miles of the City. Address, stating terms, location, &c., INSTRUCTION, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 16.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,605, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—A certificate of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, issued to Camman & Co., and numbered 507, has been lost or stolen on the 30th July. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. A reward of fifty (50) dollars will be paid for any information leading to a discovery of the certificates.

ALEX. MAYER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE PUBLIC INSIST UPON IT.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE RAVEL PANTOMIME.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

MAZULM: or, THE NIGHT OWL.

LAUGHABLE TRICKS, BRILLIANT SCENERY.

TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE and the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, Ethiopian Comedian, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11, in Lecture Room, without additional charge, of HERR NAUOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing two hundred full-sized pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS, with all the effects of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, MUSICAL SEAL AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

GENUINE AND UNDOUBTED SUCCESS IN IRISH COMEDY OF THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,

MR. DAN BRYANT.

MR. DAN BRYANT.

MR. DAN BRYANT.

MONDAY, Aug. 1,

Last night of the domestic drama by John Brougham, Esq., entitled THE IRISH EMIGRANT

Tim O'Brien....Mr. DAN BRYANT

Other characters by Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, &c.

Concluding with W. R. Floyd's adaptation of HANDY ANDY.

HANDY ANDY, with song of "Lanagan's Ball" and an Irish Jig....Mr. DAN BRYANT

Other characters by W. R. Floyd, A. H. Davenport, Mr. Daly and Miss Ione Burke.

TUESDAY—First time at this theatre—Boucicault's great drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN, with an unusually strong cast, including Mr. DAN BRYANT as MILES NA COPALEEN.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers, that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $250 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Reminiscences of Fort Lafayette.

In after years when the events which are now convulsing this republic have passed into historical record, not the least interesting of those annals will be the prison-life of Forts Lafayette and Warren. Already the incarceration from time to time of some of our enemy's most active representatives has attached an interest and an awe to their frowning and grim-visaged walls, something akin to that which we feel when we read of MARY in Loch Leven, or of the bars and battlements and clanking drawbridge of prison castle in feudal times. Already their whilom and temporary inmates have told their tales of injustice, suffering and barbarity in such plaintive measures and with such gnashings of indignation, that it would be difficult to decide from them as criterion whether a WOOD did not excel a NERO in cruelty, or a BURKE far transcend a JAVERT in his conceptions and executions of official duties. With characteristic dignity our Government has never attempted any self-vindication or asked of others any exculpation or defence. One set of stories have been reiterated and rehashed until, even at the North, a smothered sentiment is entertained in some circles that we are fostering within our bosom a worse than a French Bastile or a Spanish Inquisition under some Cardinal XIMINES.

It was my fortune to be stationed at Fort Hamilton from Aug. 12, 1862, until January, 1864, and in my professional capacity it became my duty to visit Fort Lafayette almost daily. What I then and there witnessed, although not covering Lafayette's most interesting history, may not prove altogether uninteresting as part of the incidental evidence out of which the common outsider has to gather his opinion of our so-called American Bastiles. During the first and greater portion of that period the fort was under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant, now Capt. WOOD, of the United States Regular Army. During the later part of that period Col. BURKE, of the same, finding his quiet quarters at Fort Hamilton more or less disturbed by the threats of certain Sheriffs, in retaliation for the simple performance of his duty in obedience to orders from Washington, found it advisible to emigrate to Fort Lafayette, where, in addition to his general charge, the immediate supervision fell to him. Both of these men shared the inevitable fate of all prison officials, in having their acts criticised, misunderstood and falsified, either by the prisoners or their sympathizers. They have necessarily become military and official curiosities, and upon the conversational arena they furnish little less interest than the bogus female Maj. CUSHMAN, on the stage in Barum's Museum. The question is incessantly put—"What sort of a man is that Lieut. WOOD?" "What is your opinion of old Col. BURKE?" It may be well, therefore, to present these two dramatis personæ, as I learned them, and conceived them in my own humble opinion, first asking their pardon for presuming to execute a portraiture with a hand so unartistic.

"Lieut. WOOD's compliments to the doctor, and wishes to see him at Fort Lafayette—two or three of the prisoners are sick." Such was the call when, for the first time, I embarked in the little barge pulled by a half dozen lusty soldiers for the fort, some four or five hundred yards distant from the main land. When we reached, up the steps I clambered, met at the top by the Sergeant with his military wind-cutting salute, by whom I was conducted through the main portal, into the very mouth of which points the ugly cannon, up a massive, winding stone stairs and along a balcony walk to Lieut. WOOD's quarters. An informal introduction took place, and the compliments of the day were passed with a certain frigid dignity and reserve on his part which did not at first altogether make me feel at ease. A man stood before me about thirty years of age, I should judge, verging on to six feet high, weighing about two hundred; head a little bald, face full, fat, round and red, neck short and thick, brow a little frowning, nose puggy, eyes black and piercing, moustache and imperial black and elegantly military, finely dressed and struttingly straight.

This is a sort of man who, however much respect and deference he may exact, does not at first leave a happy impression upon any one, much less upon those who occupy the place of prisoner. Subsequent and frequent intercourse, however, dispelled the idea that the man was actuated by any other than a high conception of official position and duty, a certain natural high-toned self-respect, and an equally natural bluntness of manner; and herein, I conceive, lies the whole secret of the dislike and complaint, and vituperation which have been heaped upon Lieut. WOOD's head. It all merges into the one simple fact of impression made by personal appearance and manner of deportment. Young and aspiring, his paramount object was to gain the confidence of his Government by carrying out its desires, its orders and expectations, and under a sense of duty he made it a study to avoid anything which might possibly have the appearance of playing cheek by jowl with those who were placed under his charge. Certain it is that he can be charged with no overt act which could in the least reflect upon any one. These are not simply charitable and inferential opinions. I feel that to a certain degree I know the private feelings and individual sentiments of Lieut. WOOD. If any reliance can be placed upon the daily interchange of social and political views, then I feel that I have a right to say that he suffered no one act of his official life to be predicated upon personal feelings, often times so naturally the offspring of one's consciousness of power, and out of which ekes so much petty tyranny. It ever has been and ever will be a weakness of human nature to regard, but too often, the direct executioner of public justice as responsible for his every public act. This common misfortune fell to his lot. It is a frequent reward of a faithful performance of public duties, and the fact that a Government official receives it, is, with discriminating minds, an almost sure evidence that he has endeavored a faithful discharge of his obligations. It cannot be charged that he ever refused a due consideration of any complaint or request made by the prisoners. While punctillious in the execution of the harsher orders of Government, he was equally so in its less strict and more humane requisitions. This I can feelingly testify to, for to my great annoyance, incessant calls were made for medical ministrations upon the slightest pretexts, so scrupulous and determined was he that their every legitimate want should be attended to. Again, I say, that in his peculiarly natural bluntness of manner; his conceptions of a military official holding such a responsible position, and in the execution of some of Government's disagreeable orders, lies the secret of secession's odium, and not in the fact of any peronal insult or ill-treatment.

Col. BURKE is a man, I should judge, nearly sixty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, weighing about 160 pounds, having a figure a little stooping, head partially bald, short-cut grizzly beard and moustache, eyes deep set and gray, projecting and contracted eyebrows, high cheek bones, and altogether a war-worn and stern face. His appearance is in perfect keeping with his well-known character for the literal execution of his orders. A fit commentary upon this characteristic is contained in the threat which Gen. SCOTT is said once to have given to an offender; "If you repeat this offence I will sign your death-warrant, and I will get MARTIN BURKE to execute it." His career from early life has been military. With him, the Regular Army are no less the chosen of God than the Israelites of old under Moses, and the army regulations are as authoritative as the tables of stone received on Mount Sinai. He has lived and he will die an unwavering supporter of his Government, and when he is laid to rest, he is worthy of the American flag for his shroud, while some conspicuous niche within the walls of Fort Lafayette should be selected as the receptacle of his old coat, pipe and buffalo-robe, with his constant dog Carlo as their watchful Cerberus—sacred relics of a saint who died worshiping at the shrine of Mars.

Col. BURKE made it a point to mingle no more with the prisoners than his official duties absolutely demanded. He was always ready to listen to their requests and complaints, and when they concerned matters beyond his jurisdiction, forwarded them on to the War Department. It became his disagreeable duty to enforce the order issued by the Secretary of War, always regarded as a retaliatory measure, for the wretched treatment which our prisoners received in Richmond. The main features of it were the debarring the prisoners the privileges which they had heretofore enjoyed of purchasing their own food—reducing them in kind and quantity to the rations of a Government soldier—allowing them, if I remember rightly, two suits of clothes—prohibiting contributions from friends, &c., &c. This of course caused a fresh outbreak of murmuring and discontent. Harsh epithets were used alike upon STANTON and BURKE. It was at this time that I found myself in a dilemma by being perfectly besieged to sign certificates to be forwarded to Col. BURKE, to the effect that the sanitary condition of this and that, and the other one, absolutely demanded a change of diet or a new article of wearing apparel. In a few instances I conscientiously complied, but discovered afterward that it was of no avail, for the orders from the War Department were, as Col. BURKE assured me, peremptory, definite and undiscretionary; and so, for the time being, he was blamed in consequence of my want of foresight for not granting what the Doctor had prescribed as the necessaries of comfort and health. He is possessed of an exceedingly kind heart, communicative and humorous, and altogether an ornament to the social circle. He is strict in discipline, watchful at his post, day and night, frequently making his night-rounds when others, at his time of life, would choose repose. Although I cannot vouch for the fact, I was informed that he had been placed upon the list of honorably retired officers at his own request. Like many others in that condition during this war, he is yet on active duty. Such a course on his part bespeaks a modesty and a patriotism truly admirable. It contrasts wonderfully in his favor with that of many whose shaky frames, and trembling hands, and failing-eye-sight fully warn to leave their active career with dignity, and give place to the younger and more vigorous, but who, nevertheless, stick to their position with a tenacity which savors strongly of servile dotage. His sensitive and unselfish nature, I am sure, could never brook an official communication offering (as much as to say, "we want you out of the way") an opportunity for voluntary retirement; much less could he undergo the summoning before a retiring board, and there enter a plea of health and vigor, and a desire to retain a place more fitted for the rising and aspiring.

Altogether he is a man of sense, good judgment, decision of character, a kind heart, and devoted to his profession.

He still is in charge of the fort. More anon.

W. H. STUDLEY, M. D.

LETTER FROM LAKE GEORGE.

Short Season and Long Bills—A Distinguished Arrival—Politics in Warren County—Effects of the Drouth.

LAKE GEORGE, Friday, July 29.

Saratoga is not as full this year as in former times, but its hotels enjoy a reasonable amount of prosperity, compared to the deserted halls of Fort William Henry Hotel and the Lake House. Visitors have become transient boarders with a vengeance; they arrive at night, discover the price of board before they retire, and depart by the first conveyance in the morning. Perhaps the hotel-keepers are not so much to blame; the season at this watering-place being very short their bills must necessarily be long.

Gen. McCLELLAN was the first distinguished arrival this Summer, and several wagon-loads of his political friends and admirers gathered together to see if he could be induced to make a speech. The General spoke, not to the little gathering of backwoods Copperheads, but to the world in general. How the world in general ever got it so full and complete, I can't tell, unless the General had it in type before he left New-York, or travels with a stenographer in his train. It was rumored that Gen. McCLELLAN had rented a house on the lake near Bolton, and intended to reside there this Summer; but it must have been an unfounded report, for notwithstanding the fact that McCLELLAN is a Major-General in the United States service, he is employed as civil engineer by a projected railroad company in New-Jersey, and will probably have to remain near the scene of his labors. McCLELLAN has more political friends in Warren County than in any other portion of the Empire State, except the Sixth Ward of your City. The people are ignorant, and a few leading men control them. Should he be nominated by the Chicago Convention his friends in this vicinity could not help him with their votes, for they are all preparing to avoid the draft by "skedaddling" to Canada. It would be a good thing if the draft could be postponed until the 5th of November. I would bet heavily that the counties on the Canada border would not give a large Democratic vote. It seems that in addition to the calamity of an exhausting war the northern counties of this State are threatened with a famine. From the 10th of June no rain of consequence has refreshed the parched and thirsty soil of the northern counties. It is too cold here to raise wheat; indeed crops of all kinds are exposed to frost every month in the year. Potatoes and corn are the reliance of the inhabitants, but corn is drying up everywhere in the field, and not even "Dr. VON EISENBERG" could do anything with the stinted ears that barely show themselves The potato fields, without immediate and copious rains, will not average one-quarter the ordinary crop. Flour now sells for fifteen dollars a barrel and pork for forty-five dollars a barrel. Poor people say what are we to do? I generally tell them, "Bring the war to a end by electing ABRAHAM LINCOLN; it will be the last stroke needed to break the rebel camel's back." The drouth has other evil consequences in the lumber woods of the northern counties. The timber becomes so dry that the least spark lights a conflagration, and vast fires are now raging in the woods north of Lake George. In the town of Chester, seventeen miles from this place the inhabitants had to turn out last week, and the greatest exertions were necessary to save the place from the destruction with which it was menaced by the encroaching fires in the neighboring woods. Quantities of bark, peeled for the tanneries, have been burned, and the flames, driven by high winds, frequently destroy barns and dwelling houses.

The great hope of the hotel keepers at the lake is the completion of the Saratoga and Ogdensburg Railroad. Several hundred men are at work laying the track on this road under a contract, which binds the contractor to have it in running order 30 miles beyond Saratoga before the 30th of December, 1864. This road will bring visitors to the lake from Saratoga to a depot near Warrensburgh, six or seven miles from the hotels at the head of the lake and will partly obviate the disagreeable necessity of riding sixteen miles in the worst stages that the most experienced traveler ever saw. The present route from Morean Station by stage to the lake is so unpleasant that many people who would come direct from Saratoga to the lake are deterred from doing so. The better way to get to Lake George by the Saratoga route is to stop at Fort Edward instead of Morean. At Fort Edward inquire for one POWELL, proprietor of a livery stable there, who will send you over to the lake three hours ahead of the stage, over one of the pleasantest roads in the State, and for but little more than the stage fare. Old stagers all go that way now.

HORICON.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

HIS PART IN THE NAVAL FIGHT AT FORT PILLOW IN 1862.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells this pleasant story of the commander of the *Kearsarge*:

"I send you a little reminiscence of Capt. WINSLOW, the brave and successful commander of the *Kearsarge*. While the Federal fleet of Commodore—since Admiral—DAVIS was hammering away at Fort Pillow, one of the strongest forts the rebels have ever occupied, along about the middle of May two years past, your correspondent with eight or ten scribblers for the press, occupied comfortable quarters with Capt. DAN MUSSELMAN upon the steamer *Dickey*, then used as the storeship or commissary department of the fleet.

I am sure that all will remember the jovial, elderly gentleman, in the undress uniform of a naval officer, who joined our mess, one day, immediately after the arrival of the dispatch-boat from Cairo. He was rather short, had a small, quick, black eye, gray whiskers, and the little hair he had left upon his head was fast assuming an iron gray hue. He was agreeable in his manners, but rather peculiar, some of us thought, in his conversation and daily walk, speaking in a rapid, disjointed style, and using language that smacked strongly of the salt seas. In fact, as the sequel has revealed, he was an out-and-out sailor—having passed the greater part of his life in the naval service of the United States—and he talked in a way peculiar to the ocean, with which few of the Bohemians about had any extensive acquaintance. This gentleman was also noted for his fits of abstraction—his absent-mindedness—and it soon began to be whispered among the knowing ones that he was a little cracked in the upper story—had lost a portion of his batteries—in fact, was not considered exactly sound in his mind. Few questions were asked the officers, and although pefectly open and easy of approach to those who properly sought his acquaintance, he seldom intruded upon the conversation of others, seemed rather to prefer quiet and the perusal of a huge copy of the Bible, with which the *Dickey* had been provided by Capt. MUSSELMAN.

Few of the correspondents had made much progress with the naval officer when he was invited on board the *Benton* to dine with Commodore DAVIS. It was only when he emerged from his state-room, in full uniform, that we discovered his rank in the navy to be that of a Commander. Of course he had come down to supersede somebody. Such, at least, was the natural supposition. But we were wrong. He had returned from a three years' cruise, and applied for and been placed upon active service—not exactly where he wanted to be—in the Western waters. He had reported to the Commodore and awaited further orders.

The morning of the 10th day of May arrived. The rebel fleet appeared, rounding the point just after the breakfast hour. The well-remembered and to us disastrous battle of the day—the first in which a Confederate fleet had met a Federal fleet upon the waters of the Mississippi—was then fought. It is not the purpose of this sketch to reproduce the occurrences of that day; suffice it that glowing, and, as usual, untruthful accounts of it were telegraphed from Cairo to the New-York *Herald*, and, as usual, the illustrated papers copied their engravings from the first and faulty relations. The result may be summed up thus: Half an hour's fight to capture a mortar-boat on the part of the rebels, to prevent it on the part of our fleet; several of the rebel boats badly shattered, many men killed; two of our best gunboats—the *Cincinnati* and *Mound City*—sunk, the Commander of the former and many of his men severely wounded. Perhaps a loss in our fleet of eight or ten seamen killed.

In the excitement occasioned by the battle, a distant view of which we had from the deck of the *Dickey*, the Captain was lost sight of. It was not until after all was over and the entire loss had been ascertained, the dispatches written, the wounded cared for, the dispatch steamer started for the north, that some one thought to inquire for 'the Captain.' It was found that, shortly after the departure of the badly whipped fleet of the rebels for Memphis, 'the Captain,' all covered with perspiration, powder, dust, gravel and smoke, had returned to the storeboat in an open skiff, which he had borrowed from the stern of the *Dickey* in the confusion of the fight, and which he had propelled with his own hands.

He had been absent during the entire conflict. It was later also learned that, unable to stand the pressure and remain an inactive spectator of the battle, 'the captain' had taken to the water, thrown off his coat, and alone, unarmed and unattended, had sculled swiftly into the midst of the contending crafts. Blinded by the smoke, but excited by the sound of cannon, he had visited successfully nearly every gunboat in the Federal fleet, and undaunted by whizzing shot and flying shells, exerted himself to the utmost to gain the deck of one and take part in the fight. At last he was successful. He found an open port and a deserted gun upon the *Cincinnati*; he climbed into the port, secured his skiff by the painter, and actually aimed and worked alone the deserted gun with some effect, upon the sides of the *Confederate*, with which she was so hotly engaged. When the *Cincinnati* sunk, he deserted her and sought to aid other commanders. But the fight was over. The rebel fleet was making the best of time around the point, none of our boats in trim to give them a very hot chase.

The 'captain' was Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, the man who fought, and with the aid of Yankee tars, sunk and completely destroyed the pirate *Alabama*, commanded by the Confederate Capt. SEMMES. WINSLOW was subsequently appointed to the charge of the *Baron De Kalb*, and later transferred to the craft he now commands."

Substitutes in Advance of the Draft.

The following correspondence settles a question which has recently arisen in regard to furnishing substitutes in advance of the draft:

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

To Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

GENERAL: Our commission may undertake to act for those who propose to put in substitutes in advance of the draft, under section one of the Enrollment Act. To do this effectually, we must be able to assure those who may intrust us with their funds that the certificates of exemption which they will receive are good. We therefore desire to ask whether the risk is with the Government or with the principal, when a substitute falsely represents himself as not liable to draft, and succeeds in satisfying the Provost-Marshal. You can see that unless we can offer some guarantee, we can hardly ask our citizens to come forward. An early answer is important.

HENRY C. LEA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1864.

Respectfully returned to HENRY C. LEA, Esq., Philadelphia Bounty Committee, Philadelphia, Penn.

If the Board of Enrollment accepts a substitute, it will issue a certificate of exemption to the enrolled man furnishing him, which will exempt him from liability to military service for the time mentioned therein.

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.
T. A. DODGE, Capt. V. R. Corps,
In charge of the Enrollment Bureau.

OFFICE ACTING ASS'T PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
EASTERN DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 77.—The following indorsement is published for the information of the Provost-Marshals of the Eastern Division of Pennsylvania:

INDORSEMENT.

"Boards of Enrollment are not required to decide whether or not a substitute offered by an enrolled or drafted man is exempt from the draft. If the substitute so furnished, at any time during his term of service, become liable to draft, the name of the principal is put in the wheel in his stead. Certificates should in no case read as exempting for three years, but as exempting for so long as the substitute is not liable himself to draft, not to exceed the term of such enlistment."

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.
CHARLES H. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 58th N. Y. V., and A. A. A. G.
C. C. GILBERT,
Major 19th Inf., A. A. P. M. G., Eastern Div. Penn.

American Military and Naval Asylum.

The subjoined memorial, in favor of an appropriation for the foundation and support of a National Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, is in circulation:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully represent that the interests of the country, in their judgment, require the passage of a bill appropriating money for the founding and support of a National Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully ask Congress to make a suitable appropriation, or to take such other action in reference to the subject as the representatives of the people and the States shall deem proper to promote an object of such vast national importance, and so pregnant with the interests of thousands of citizens of the Union, who have given all their best energies to their country, and who have been rendered helpless by such devoted service.

An ample site, with some buildings, has been selected on the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles from New-York.

Salaries of Clerks.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, to correct an error that appeared in many of the morning papers of Friday last, to the effect that A. T. STEWART had advanced the salaries of his employes 25 per cent. *As such is not the case*, I think the sooner the correction is made the better for that class of men who, to support their families, are obliged to work at the same salaries they were receiving before the advance of provisions and other necessaries of life. By inserting this you will confer a favor to the class which I represent.

A CLERK.

Underpaid Clerks.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a statement I see in your paper of yesterday, (Thursday,) I presume you have been misinformed in regard to A. T. STEWART having advanced the salaries of his employes. Such is not the case. His young men are receiving *only* the same amount in greenbacks as they received three years ago in gold and silver. And while board, clothing, and every other requisite is advanced to almost three times the price they were then, the present salaries of two-thirds of his countermen is totally inadequate to keep them respectable. Four hundred dollars a year, or $7 and 77 cents a week, with the strictest economy, is too small a salary for these times. Yet a great number of his men have not a cent more.

I wish the dry goods men would consider their own interest, and give their assistants payment suitable to the times, and make up for the depreciation of the currency.

JUSTICE.

The Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was enrolled for the United States draft in the City of Brooklyn, where I lived at that time. I was also enrolled in the lower part of this City, where I was in business. Since my enrollment I have changed my residence to a different Congressional District. Can you inform me in which district I must stand the draft?

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

[If you are drafted at all, it will be in the district where your former Brooklyn residence was.—ED. TIMES.]

Lindsey Blues.

The following order was issued yesterday:

LINDSEY BLUES, ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., HEADQUARTERS MERCER HOUSE, July 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—Commandants of companies are ordered to assemble their commands at these headquarters on Monday, Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., preparatory to encampment at Fort Hamilton. All enlisted men not uniformed will report to their respective companies immediately to receive their uniforms.

Detail for Monday, Aug. 1:
Officer of the Day, Capt. E. S. RICH.
Officer of the Guard, Lieut. R. M. LAKE.

By order, Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.
HENRY J. WAITE, Adjt.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tax Commissioners.

Every citizen is, of course, interested in the levying of the annual taxes, and the following correspondence will, in consequence, be of interest to all:

No. 7 CHAMBERS-STREET, July 27, 1864.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, &c., &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: The official communication written by you and sent to Mr. A. J. WILLIAMSON, with reference to the trial of the indictment recently preferred against him, has been referred to me as his counsel in the case. I will meet you in court on Monday morning next, when we can agree upon a day for the trial. But little preparation on our part will be needed on the facts. Mr. WILLIAMSON places himself upon the law with the fullest confidence.

With great respect, yours, very truly,
ROBERT D. HOLMES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, July 28, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I will, as proposed in your note, meet you upon next Monday, in relation to the trial of your client, unless to wit:

It has occurred to me, observing how sincerely you appreciate the confusion threatened by a possible omission to levy taxes, that perhaps you and I might be the means of piloting this controversy into some haven of temporary adjustment. We, perhaps, would not agree respecting the status of your client, and therefore I pass that by. He has, however, put himself into your hands, necessarily, in taking an adviser upon the present proceeding. I am satisfied the Comptroller and Messrs. PURSER, ALLEN and WOODRUFF will will place themselves under my respectful suggestions. Your client has been charged with a misdemeanor that, under the statute, I am officially at liberty to arrange. I propose that you cause the books and papers to be sent, under protest, to the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Supervisors, who, I understand, are now desiring, for public purposes, to inspect them. I propose to move the court for permission to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictment; also, to bind the new Commissioners, in view of such action by you, to discharge the writ of commitment under which your client is detained, and to sign a stipulation that the delivery of the books and papers shall not prejudice your client in pending, or future, legal proceedings which he may be advised to continue or prosecute, respecting his claim. With respect, your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

ROB'T D. HOLMES, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, &c.

No. 7 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, &c., &c.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday has been received. You are correct in supposing that I fully appreciate the disasters which would follow an omission to levy the taxes of the present year. I know that Mr. WILLIAMSON feels solicitous that the interests of the county should not be affected through the non-production of the books and papers of the Tax Commissioner's office; but he does not desire to take any step which may prejudice the legal rights of his associate or those who are his subordinates. His personal interest in the matter has been, throughout, subordinate to those rights to which I have referred. I will consult with Mr. WILLIAMSON immediately, and see you in the course of the morning, and, judging from the spirit which he has evinced in the preparation for trial of the criminal case, I have no doubt but that your efforts and mine will influence such a present settlement of the difficulty as will lead to a full protection of the public interests. I will see you as soon as I have conferred with Mr. WILLIAMSON.

I am, very truly yours,
ROBERT D. HOLMES.

We hereby authorise A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., to address in our names to the Sheriff, or to sign in our names any communication or stipulation which, in promotion of public interests, he may deem advisable so to address or to sign touching the existing proceedings in the Supreme Court wherein we are relators and Messrs. WILLIAMSON and BROWN are respondents—hereby accepting said address or stipulation as if personally made by us, or by our Special Attorney in these proceedings, who is now absent from town.

This is made at the request of Mr. HALL.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF.

July 29, 1864.

I do hereby authorise ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esq., to act as my Attorney in any temporary adjustment of my affairs in connection with the books and papers of the Tax Commissioners' Office, to the end that the same may be placed in such custody as may prevent an injury to the public, and do hereby ratify any act which my said Attorney may do or commit in that behalf.

A. J. WILLIAMSON.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

The undersigned hereby stipulate that the delivery, by ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esq., counsel of Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, to the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Board of Supervisors, of the books and papers—now under his claim at law—detained from the offices of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, shall not in any manner prejudice Messrs. WILLIAMSON or BROWN, nor either of them, in any pending or future legal proceedings between them and the undersigned touching the said, or any books or papers belonging to said offices. This stipulation is also not to prejudice our own relations to any proceedings aforesaid.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
By A. OAKEY HALL, Attorney in fact *per pro.*

July 29, 1864.

To the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York;

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that you desire to inspect the books and papers belonging to the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this County, I hereby send to you all and every of such books and papers of which I have custody or control as one of said Commissioners; but I hereby protest against the delivery of the same to any person or persons claiming to exercise authority as a Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in and for said City and County of New-York, other than myself and colleagues; and I suggest and hope—to the end that the public interest may not suffer—that the books should be written up under your direction.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 30, 1864.

A. J. WILLIAMSON.
By his Attorney, in fact and Counsel,
ROBT. D. HOLMES.

Received, New-York, July 29, 1864, from Mr. ROBT. D. HOLMES, counsel for Mr. A. J. WILLIAMSON, twenty-two books, six boxes papers, one bundle of blanks, and one bundle of papers identified by Mr. JONATHAN W. ALLEN as being all the books and papers involved in the Tax Commissioners' controversy, excepting three, and which are referred to in an order of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District made by Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, in a special proceeding in which George H. Purser, Jonathan W. Allen, Christian B. Woodruff, Josiah W. Brown and Amor J. Williamson are parties.

ELIJAH F. PURDY.

I sign the above receipt in order that the public interest may be subserved in collecting the taxes of the present year.

E. F. PURDY.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: We hereby authorize and request you to cease execution of the warrant of commitment against AMOR J. WILLIAMSON and JOSIAH W. BROWN, now in your hands, and to discharge them from custody, and we hereby wholly countermand and withdraw the same.

By A. OAKEY HALL, Attorney.
J. W. ALLEN.
G. W. PURSER.
C. B. WOODRUFF.

Commencement at Manhattan College.

The week preceding the Fourth of July was a busy one for the College of the Brothers at Manhattanville, nearly every evening being devoted to public examinations prior to the vacation. The pupils were examined in all the different branches of instruction and acquitted themselves very creditably of their task. The examinations were of a varied and highly interesting character and always attracted many visitors, who were very kindly and courteously accommodated with seats by the Brothers. Especially on Friday the spacious hall of the college was densely crowded, a large and fashionable audience having assembled to witness the distribution of prizes at the close of the examination.

Several literary celebrities of New-York City had been invited to attend and personally examined the pupils in various branches. The performances included mathematics, Latin, Greek, literature &c. The performances in mathematics especially were excellent, and reflected very highly on Prof. HARRIS, who is in charge of this department. All the questions, even the most complicated, were almost without exception promptly and correctly answered.

The musical part of the examination was an interesting feature. Music forms an important branch of instruction at the college. The musical department is under the general direction of Brother JASPER, a gentleman of great taste and sound musical judgment, who devotes his whole time and energy to it. In the special musical instruction of the pupils he is ably supported by Profs. AMAND and DANZ, the former for organ, piano and singing, the latter for wind and string instruments, for Manhattan College has a regular college band, made up of the pupils, and in this respect is the only establishment of its kind in the country. The musical performances at the examination were conducted by these two professors and were highly satisfactory, the more so, if due allowance is made for the young age of the pupils and the comparatively short time they have consequently been able to devote to music. The overture to "Nabucadenazar," by VERDI and MENDELSSOHN's celebrated "Wedding March" were so well executed by the brass band that they really electrified the audience.

At the conclusion, the Rev. Father STARRS, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, who was present, made a short address, in which he expressed himself as highly pleased with the whole performance.

The Union Yacht Club Regatta.

The first annual regatta of the Union Club took place on Wednesday last, under the most favorable auspices for a commencement, although the prospects were marred at the outset by an accident to the *Lillie*, which occasioned much chagrin to her owner, Commodore JULIAN JAMES, and the members of the club. On Tuesday she was hauled on the beach at Hoboken to be scraped and otherwise prepared for the race, but on Wednesday morning, owing to a westerly wind and low tide, it was found impossible to get her off in season, which was a great disappointment, as many yachtsmen expressed the belief that she would have proved the winner, being a notoriously fast sailer and the wind being exactly suitable to her.

The stake-boat was anchored off New-Brighton, and at the firing of the gun the yachts got under way in the following order:

Pauline, (Messrs. Peters,) 14 tons.....10:55
Katydid, (L. Ketchum,) 14 tons.....10:55
Iris, (M. Willet, Jr.,) 14 tons.....10:57
Mist, (C. J. Ketchum,) 40 tons.....11:07

They went down the bay in good style, and rounded the Southwest Spit buoy in the following order—the wind being all that could be desired:

	H.	M.	S.
Katydid	12	50	30
Pauline	12	58	30
Iris	1	00	30
Mist	1	07	30

The *Iris* was poorly sailed, though at the start she bade fair to lead the squadron; but through some misunderstanding on the part of her sailing master in regard to the course the committee had laid down, and the absence through sickness of her owner, Vice-Commodore WILLETT, she bore away to the east and turned the beacon in place of the spit, and consequently she had to beat up to the west in order to round the spit, while the others were pursuing their home course. The boats rounded the stake-boat at New-Brighton, on their return, in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Katydid	2	35	00
Pauline	2	44	30
Iris	2	46	30

The *Mist* did not round the stake-boat having, given up the race. She is a heavy weather boat, and coming up the inner bay the wind was not fresh enough to enable her to compete with the smaller craft.

The *Katydid* and *Pauline* were sailed to perfection—the former winning the race by her good sailing qualities and able management.

Several yachts of the New-York, Hoboken and Brooklyn Clubs accompanied the regatta, among which the *Annie*, the prize-boat of the New-York Club, was prominent.

At a meeting of the club after the regatta, held on board the *Mist*, it was unanimously resolved to double the amount of the silver prize to be awarded the winner. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. DELANCY NEIL, of the Regatta Committee, and Mr. LACOMBE, the Secretary, who assisted him.

The cruise of the club to Newport, which was to have started the following morning, is postponed for two weeks, in consequence of necessary repairs to some of the yachts.

The Union has every reason to congratulate itself on its auspicious birthday as a Yacht Club—affording promise, as it does, of the most brilliant results in the future.

Extensive Robberies in a Broadway Clothing Store.

A CLERK AND TWO RECEIVERS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—SOME OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

For several months past, the firm of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co., doing business at Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, extensive dealers in clothing, has missed large quantities of goods in so mysterious a manner as to cause the proprietors of the establishment to take active measures to ferret out the guilty persons, and to recover the lost goods. Application was made to JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Force, a few weeks since, and officers RADFORD and KELSO were detailed to work up the case, and, if possible, secure the thieves and the property. The officers above named immediately commenced a system of espionage which is known only to New-York detectives. They worked long and vigilantly. They set a close watch over all the clerks in the establishment, and when it is remembered that there are over one hundred clerks in that establishment, it will be seen that the task was not an easy one. Day after day men in citizens' dress walked through that extensive store, and yet, with all their watchfulness, they for a time were unable to detect the culprit. Meantime the proprietors almost every day missed quantities of valuable clothing. Coats, vests and pantaloons disappeared in an unaccountable manner. As a general thing the goods taken were of the finest and most expensive character, and on some days property to the amount of $100 was taken. After long and tedious watching and waiting, the detectives, Messrs. RADFORD and KELSO, came to the conclusion that there was only one thief in the business, and that he was an employe in the store. REUBEN DECKER, a clerk of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co., was the person suspected. He was accordingly arrested. He was caught in the act of selling a new suit of clothes, which he had taken from DEVLIN's store to a couple of Frenchmen named PETER MAROCIER and JOHN DAGLO, whom he met at a lager-beer saloon, in Broome-street. The Frenchmen, as well as DECKER, were taken into custody.

From the testimony already before the authorities, it appears that DECKER has been for a long time in the habit of selling stolen goods to MAROCIER, and it seems that many of the stolen coats and pants have been pledged at the different pawn offices of this City. DECKER, who is a young man about 22 years of age, had rooms in Morton-street. The officers searched these rooms, and found there a large number of pawn-tickets for all kinds of gentlemen's clothing. The amount which the tickets represented was about $1,500, all of which had been stolen from the Messrs. DEVLIN & Co. DECKER's wardrobe was also found well stored with valuable clothing. Mr. DEVLIN thinks DECKER has robbed him of more than $4,000 worth of clothing within the last few months. All the prisoners were taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for trial without bail.

Base Ball.

VISIT OF THE RESOLUTE CLUB, OF NEW-YORK, TO PHILADELPHIA.

A grand match between the Resolute, of New-York, and the Camden Clubs was played on the ball grounds, near Girard College, Philadelphia, on Friday, which resulted in a creditable victory for the Camden Club, by the score, in nine innings, of 14 to 13. The score of this interesting match is appended:

CAMDEN.	Outs.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
T. C. Knight, p.	5	0	Rogers, p.	3	2
Westcott, 1st b.	1	3	J. Wilson, s. s.	3	1
Mulliner, 2d b.	5	0	Carhart, 1st b.	3	2
Fisler, c.	1	4	Bush, c. f.	3	2
Higgins, r. f.	4	1	Weeden, 2d b.	3	0
G. H. Knight, l. f.	3	2	R. Warnock, r. f.	3	2
Merry, c. f.	3	1	Lockwood, c.	2	2
F. L. Knight, 3d b.	2	2	Stearns, l. f.	4	1
Evans, s. s.	3	1	Wilson, 3d b.	3	1
Totals	27	14	Totals	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Camden	2	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	2	—14
Resolute	0	3	0	0	2	2	3	2	1	—13

UMPIRE—Mr. Berkanstock, of the Athletic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Fisher and Philpot.
Time of game, 2 hours, 30 minutes.

In the afternoon of the same day the visitors to the Quaker City met the famous Keystone Club, in which they retrieved the lost laurels of the morning by the following score:

KEYSTONE.	Outs.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
Dick, c.	3	2	Rogers, p.	3	0
Mulholland, 1st b.	3	3	Wilson, c. f.	5	3
Coady, s. s.	4	2	Bowie, 1st b.	3	2
E. Clark, p.	2	3	Lockwood, c.	1	5
Deal, l. f.	2	3	Bush, l. f.	4	3
Frazier, 2d b.	3	3	Carhart, 3d b.	2	5
H. Cope, c. f.	3	3	Stearns, 2d b.	1	3
Duffy, r. f.	2	2	J. Wilson, s. s.	3	3
McIntyre, 3d b.	5	0	Warnock, r. f.	5	2
Total	27	20	Total	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Keystone	7	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	5	—20
Resolute	8	3	1	0	0	9	2	7	2	—32

Umpire—Mr. BONLEISLER, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. FALEY and G. KNIGHT.

The greatest hospitality and good feeling has been extended by the Philadelphia ball-players to their guests. They have visited theatres and other places of amusement *ad libitum*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTERFEITS.—Last evening, counterfeit $2 bills on the Lyons Bank, of Lyons, N. Y., were extensively offered in the upper part of this City and Brooklyn. The Police were active in warning all shop-keepers to beware of the fraud. Several of the spurious bills are known to have been passed, and two or three of the counterfeiters were arrested during the evening.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—At about half past five o'clock last evening, FRED. VOGEL, a German, aged 47, committed suicide by hanging himself at his late residence, No. 140 Third-street. When found life was quite extinct. The deceased was a married man. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	256	200	Rock Island	113¾
1000	Erie Railway	112⅝	300	P., F. W. & C.	113¾
100	do......s3	112⅝	1000	do	113⅝
100	do	112⅝	400	do......b3	113¾
200	Hud. Riv. R.	132½	100	do......b5	113¾
100	do......b10	133	200	do	113⅞
400	Ill. Cen. R.	129	100	Northwest'n R..b3	57¼
100	M. S. & N.I.R.b10	90	200	N. W. Pref.....b3	91¾
100	do......s3	89½	200	do......b2	91½
200	do	89¾	$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	52¼
800	do	89½	200	Canton Co.	37½
200	do......s5	89	100	Cumb. Coal Co..s3	59
400	do......s3	89	100	Quick. M. Co..b3	79
100	do......b3	89¾	100	do......b3	79¼
100	do......b3	89½	100	do	80

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 30—*In U. S. steam transport John Rice, from Washington*—G. W. Isham, Thos. A. Briggs, Jas. M. Cornel, Capt. W. R. Smedburg, 14th U. S. Infantry, Oscar Smedburg, Mrs. H. J. Coap and child, Mrs. B. Carr and child.

In brig Beever, from Port-au-Prince—Mme. Brulee and child, Mme. Constance and child, Mmes. Bauville and Lewis, Mr. Edward Taugue.

In steamship Gov. Bayley, from Nassau, N. P.—Timothy Darling and son, Capt. Winslow, late of bark Golconda; Capt. West, late of schooner M. Y. Davis, and six in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 30—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Joseph H. Watts, of New-York; Mr. Dixon, of Toronto; W. G. Johnson, Chicago; Rev. James Ohilchace and sons, Alex. D. Bowman, Capt. Cunningham, G. Drum, Benj. P. Parker, Rondon Borda, J. Watson, Boston; W. Olding Neroman, J. Furuhelm and servant, F. A. Pinders, Capt. Corbett, J. Furunelm, wife 3 children and servant, of Russia; Mr. Philip H. Cartwright, Mrs. Atrell, 3 children and servant; Miss Jane Page, J. Reynolds, Joseph Howard, Joseph Barker, Mrs. E. Dolan and child, Mrs. Daley, Miss E. Oxenham, Capt. [illegible] ler, 63d Regiment, British; George B. Spencer, A. [illegible] nak, Charles A. Dyer, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Atlanta, for London—Wm. Henry and lady, M. Giraud and lady, Miss Louisa Michels, [illegible] Alex. Crown, lady and 2 children; Mrs. E. Schultzkin, Mrs. Mary Boland, Miss Athalia Maguire, Miss Zoe Taylor, Miss Alice Brunton, Miss Emily L. Gillen, Rev. W. G. Spencer and son, Wm. T. Mason, E. Lingo, F. Onapaux, Robt. Baldwin, lady, 3 children and 2 nurses; [illegible] Jessel, Miss Celia Bengough, Mrs. Annie Schoempf and 2 children, Mrs. Emma Clegg and infant, Miss Maria Charton, Mrs. Lucy Trower, D. E. Darrie, Chas. A. Robinson, lady and infant; Bernojs Charteiet, lady and child; Wm. Aldridge, A. G. Bandel, John Bingham, Lawrence Lumelin, George Foster, John Warren, John Steers, Mrs. P. Garcheron and child, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Emily B. Louder, for New-Orleans—[illegible] Smith, Sebastian Hernandes, H. Woodruff, Geo. Trudell, F. M. Smith, Catharine Carey, Mary Chamberlain, Ellen Bulkly, L. Uyhazy, L. Uyhazy, Jr., R. M. [illegible] say, A. Green, P. O'Shea, Jos. Blunt, Thos. Lion, [illegible] Paragean, Rudolph Paragean, Mrs. Mary Viall and child, Mrs. Mary Ford, B. Angell, J. B. G. Baxter, Chas. Baxter, Manuel Mestre and lady, R. H. Burke, Charles Trinilly, F. De Bondio, Dr. P. Darsereau, C. Elmendorf and son, J. Freis, J. D. Coleman, Griffith Morgan, [illegible] Schumler, Mrs. Sorrelle, and others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 55 | Sun sets..... 7 17 | Moon rises.. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 41 | Gov. Island.. 7 7 | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Westminster, (Br.,) Glover, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Liverpool, John G. Dale; Caledonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Macdonald & Co.

Ships Gen. Berry, Watts, St. John, N. B. Snow & Burgess; Zingara, (Norw.,) Johnson, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ferdinand, (Russ.,) Bullerdoe, Baltimore, Kremelburg & Co.; D. H. Waagen, (Brem.,) Jubichen, Bremen, C. Suling & Co.

Barks R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Elizabethport, C. & E. Peters; Sharpsburgh, Stowers, Pensacola, Walsh & Carver; James E. Brett, Damon, Belton, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Acadia, (Br.,) Priest, Kingston, Ja., Brett, Son & Co., Minister Von Schleonitz, (Prus.,) Wittenberg, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Prudentia, (Prus.,) Brusenitz, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Spray, (Br.,) Cole, New-London, R. L. Tynes & Smith; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, J. Boynton's Sons; Chingawra, Madison, Chincoteague, E. H. Kiews; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Electric, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, master; Rachel Jane, Boath, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Gertrude, Caldwell, Calais, J. Boynton's Sons; Caroline & Cornelia, Rice, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Martha Ann, Sargent, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Corbule, Norte, Chester, Baker & Dayton; W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Franconia, Holt, Boston, C. & E. T. Peters.

Sloops Anna, Rixer, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Sons; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Gov. Bayley, of Nassau, Lightbourn, from Nassau, N. P., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, Howes, Washington, 49 ds., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 28, off Chincoteague, passed U. S. gunboat [illegible] cruising. The Haze towed the barges H. B. Perkins and Learned to this port.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Bolger, Newbern, N. C., 36 hours to U. S Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Garabaldi, (of Bridgewater, Eng.,) Showers, Calcutta 136 ds., via St. Thomas 11 ds., with linseed, rice, etc., to E. D. Martin & Co. July 29, 40 miles south of Sandy Hook, saw a quantity of wrecked material, apparently belonging to a steamer.

Bark Pilot Fish, of Brunswick, Look, Glace Bay, C. B., July 15, with coal to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brigs Alex. Nickel, Rosebrook and Dolphin, for New-York; schr. Pavilion, Parker, for do.; H. G. Gale, for Boston, July 27, spoke pilot-boat No. 1. Left brigs A. Rickards, Conovan, for New-York in 4 ds.; Corvette, for do. in 6 ds.

Bark Agnes M. Lovitt, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lovitt, Marseilles 68 ds. and 49 ds. from the Rock, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has had calm weather the entire voyage.

Brig Beaver, of Montego Bay, Warren, Port-au-Prince 13 ds., with logwood, etc., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Left brig Perseverance, for Boston in a few days. July 27, lat. 36 36, lon. 73 08, was boarded from whaling schr. Emporium of Provincetown, Dyer, had 90 bbls whale and 3 of sperm on board, and had killed three whales that day, from which would get 30 bbls.; had also picked up 3½ bales cotton; would cruise 10 days longer and then home. Same time saw the wreck of a ship of about 1,000 tons; had apparently been burned.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosebrook, Glace Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Edward Allen, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Constitution, Strout, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Arcturus, Higgins, Bangor 6 ds., with timber to Hollyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary & Adaline, Davis, Chincoteague, 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Trotter, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Panama, Nelson, Virginia 3 ds., with apples and pears.

Schr. S. J. Becket, Robinson, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. W. & C. Sargent, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. E. A. Anderson, Cranmer, Providence.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Port Ewen.
Schr. D. L. Sturges, Linnekin, Port Jefferson.
Schr. N. Caroline, Bacon, Boston.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Poughkeepsie, for Deighton.
Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Port Jefferson.
Schr. A. M. Acken, Hall, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Newburgh, for Boston.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Providence.
Schr. Chas. Hawley, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Eclipse, Samin, New-Haven.
Schr. James Henry, Mallows, Bridgeport.
Schr. Phenix, Wellington, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Hall, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. D. S. Willets, Brown, Rondout, for Mystic.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., and light.

Sailed.

July 30—Steamships America, Westminster, Edinburgh, Atalanta, Emily B. Sander.

Steamers Mariana and Caledonia.

July 29—Steamers United States, Detroit, Atlantic, Baltimore.

Ship Travancure.

Barks Elizabeth, Rosamond, Prinz Carl, London, Wilhelmine, Fene, Adele, Sago.

Brigs Mary Cobb, Baron de Castine, Levinthan, Bianca, Salitore.

Schooners Atlantic, Fylla, R. W. Brown, C. M. Nevius, Thos. Page, J. W. McKee, Rebecca, Joseph Marsh, Danl. Brown, Jas. Jones, Stephen Tabor, Palestine, Carmelita, F. R. Hewlett, Jas. Holmes, William & Thomas, Eclipse, C. S. Baylis, Wm. Gilman.

Spoken, &c.

Warrior—bark, July 19, in lat. 40 30, lon. 64, bound E.

Racer—schr. July 22, on Brown's Bank, fishing.

Crimea—brig, July 25, lat. 40 28, lon. 69 50, bound E.

Chattanooga—ship, July 27, lat. 41, lon. 67 50, hence for Flores.

Miscellaneous.

The brig St. Andrew, from Boston, was spoken on the 25th ult., at Barnegat, with the crew in a mutinous state, they having threatened to kill the Captain. She was supplied with provisions by the schooner John Price, at Philadelphia, 30 inst.

The schr. Cabat, Phinney, from New-York, for Boston, before reported sunk, has been raised, and taken to New-Haven, after part of her cargo had been discharged by divers. Her keel is started. The balance of her cargo will be discharged and the vessel repaired.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 28—Arr. brigs Aurate, Head, Providence, for Pictou; Relief, Rawley, Addison, for New-York; schrs. Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Philadelphia, for Boston; Julia & Mary, Wentworth, Jersey City, for do.; S. H. Sharp, Mayhew, Boston, for Philadelphia; Princess, Lowell, do., for New-York; Louisa A. Johnson, Culver, do., for Port Jefferson; New Globe, Urann, Washington, D. C., for Lynn; D. H. Baldwin, J. Knowelton, Seal Harbor, for New-York; Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, for do; Susan & Mary, Hall, Rockland, for do.; Hampden Belle, Hatch and Advance, Leighton, Calias, for Bridgeport; E. J. Tabot, Amesbury, do., for New-York; Seven Sisters, Rawley, Addison, for do.; Albion, Howland, Bass River, for do.; Balos, Moore, Sullivan, for New-Bedford; Wm. A. Dubory, Crowell, Dennis, for Elizabethport. July 29, arr. schrs. Mary A. Shropshire, M. Elwell, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Geo. W. Whistler, Jr., Phunney, Port Ewen, for do.; Thos. Ellis, Kelly, New-York, for do.; Rockingham, Talpey, Georgetown, D. C., for Hyannes; Leoanora, Spofford, Philadelphia, for Ipswich; Elizabeth Segar, Lincoln, do., for New-Orleans; Clarin Chase and W. H. Gould, Packer, Boston, for Philadelphia; Ann Fowler, Small, do., for Albany; Harriett A. Smith, Keelbog, do., for New-York; Sarah Gray, do., for Wareham; Counselor Whitmore, Ellsworth, for New-York; sloop Gazelle, Pratt, Boston, for Boston.

Sld. brigs L. C. Watts, Aurate; schrs. New Globe, Hampden Belle, M. A. Shropshire, Thos. Ellis. 8 A. M., wind west.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28—Arr. ship Malay, Hutchinson, Hong Kong.

BOSTON, July 30—Arr. barks St. Dominque, Pictou, Lamplighter, Georgetown. Wind calm, weather clear, thermometer 75.

Foreign Ports.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 29—Arr. schr. S. V. Coonan, Card, New-York.

Sld. ships Lancaster, Decan, and Pocahontas, Percy, Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$60 REWARD—LOST ON SATURDAY, JULY 30, about 5 o'clock P. M., on the west side of Broadway, between Fulton and Barely sts., a GOLD WATCH, hunting case, E. D. Johnson, London, maker, No. 10,943. Whoever will return it to the jewelry store of R. FERRIS, cor. of 8th-av. and 23d-st. will receive sixty dollars reward and no questions asked. Pawnbrokers will please stop it if offered.